

MASON'S

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O.K. Pickles,
Mango Chutney,
Worcestershire Sauce,
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Tomato Catsup.

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No. 18,539 第一萬八千五百三十九號 日二初月九年巳丁 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17TH, 1917. 三月禮 號七十月十年六國民華中 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.

PORTLAND CEMENT

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FIRST-CLASS DAMP PROOF, AMERICAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES:—12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of Chilled Shot.

These Cartridges, made of the finest damp proof material, steel lined inside with brass casing 1¼" deep on the outside, are especially made to withstand the effects of damp climates and are second to none for reliability in the field.

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Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

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PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every	15 minutes
8.00 „	to 10.00 „	„	10 „
10.00 „	to 11.00 „	„	15 „
11.30 „	to 12.45 p.m.	„	15 „
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15 „	„	15 „
1.15 „	to 1.45 „	„	15 „
1.45 „	to 2.15 „	„	10 „
2.15 „	to 5.00 „	„	15 „
5.00 „	to 6.00 „	„	10 „

NIGHT CARS.

*10 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 9.30 to 11.00 p.m. Every Half-Hour.

11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.			
8.00 „	to 10.30 a.m.	Every	15 minutes.
10.30 „	to 11.00 „	„	10 „
11.30 „	to 12.00 noon	„	15 „
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	„	10 „
1.00 p.m.	to 5.30 „	„	15 „
5.30 „	to 6.00 „	„	10 „
6.00 „	to 6.30 „	„	15 „
6.30 „	to 8.00 „	„	10 „

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's office Alexandra Buildings, Des Vœux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running as the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's office. No Season tickets will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore Order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers
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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after SATURDAY, 22nd SEPTEMBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 3 Through Express. a.m.	No. 5 Local. a.m.	No. 7 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 9 Local. a.m.	No. 11 Through Express. p.m.	No. 13 Through Express. p.m.	No. 15 Local. p.m.	No. 17 Local. p.m.	No. 19 Local. p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sun Tau) dep	7.25		8.35		12.25	5.10			
SHEK LUNG dep	9.40		11.16		1.40	7.26			6.00
Sham Chun dep	10.25	8.05	4.30	11.35	3.30	7.19	5.39	Sats, Suns, and Public Holidays Excepted.	6.07
Sheung Shui dep	—	8.12	4.37	11.53	—	—	5.37		6.12
Fanling dep	—	8.15	4.41	11.56	—	—	5.40		6.15
Taipo Market dep	—	8.25	4.52	12.06	—	—	5.49		6.18
Taipo dep	—	8.32	4.58	12.11	—	—	5.55		6.23
Shatin dep	—	8.44	5.12	12.24	—	—	6.01		—
Yaumati dep	—	8.56	5.28	12.36	Sats. and Suns. only.	—	6.15		—
Hung Hom dep	—	9.02	5.32	12.42	—	—	6.20	Sats, Suns and Public Holidays only.	—
KOWLOON arr.	11.05	9.05	5.36	12.45	4.00	7.50	6.23		6.45

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Local. a.m.	*No. 6 Through Express. a.m.	No. 8 Through Slow a.m.	No. 10 Local. a.m.	No. 12 Through Express. p.m.	No. 14 Local p.m.	No. 16 Local p.m.	*No. 20 Through Express. p.m.	No. 22 Local. p.m.	No. 24 Local. p.m.
East Ferry leave H.K.	6.35	7.55	9.15	10.15	11.55	1.15	1.35	3.15	5.02	4.25
KOWLOON dep.	6.50	8.05	9.30	10.32	12.10	1.23	1.43	3.30	5.18	4.50
Hung Hom dep.	6.54	—	9.36	10.53	—	1.32	1.52	—	5.22	4.54
Yaumati dep.	7.00	—	9.43	10.10	—	1.38	1.58	—	5.27	4.59
Shatin dep.	7.11	—	9.56	10.52	—	1.48	2.09	—	5.37	5.11
Taipo dep.	7.23	*	10.09	11.04	—	2.01	2.21	*	5.52	5.24
Taipo Market dep.	7.27	*	10.16	11.09	—	2.06	2.25	*	5.56	5.27
Fanling dep.	7.37	*	10.33	11.17	—	2.14	2.34	*	6.04	5.35
Sheung Shui dep.	7.40	*	10.35	11.20	—	2.18	2.37	*	6.07	5.38
Sham Chun arr.	7.45	—	—	11.25	—	2.23	2.41	—	6.12	5.43
SHEK LUNG dep.	—	8.50	11.00	—	2.55	—	—	4.15	—	—
CANTON, (Tai Sha Tau) arr.	—	10.35	5.10	—	2.31	—	—	6.05	—	—
	—	11.15	5.34	—	3.40	—	—	7.15	—	—

Saturdays and Sun days only. Saturdays Excepted. Saturdays Excepted. Sats, Suns and Public Holidays Excepted. Sats, Suns and Public Holidays only.

* Will stop at Taipo and Sheung Shui to allow First-Class Passengers to alight, on Notice being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.			a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Fanling	dep.	8.20	11.25	2.50	Shataukok	dep.	10.00	1.20	5.00
Shataukok	arr.	9.15	12.20	3.50	Fanling	arr.	11.00	2.20	6.00

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GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

	Dock No. 1	Dock No. 2	Dock No. 3
Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet	360	714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 „	53	88 „
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	36 „	24	44 „

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Cranes.

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Lifting Power	No. 1 7,000 tons.	No. 2.	12,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in	460 feet.	„	580 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in	56 „	„	86 „
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GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks	288 feet 0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	56 „ 0 „
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	25 „ 7 „

Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.

Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application.

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OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
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14,000 tons each.
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.
THE SUNSHINE BELT.
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Nov. 7th.
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These Steamers have the most modern equipment including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.

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ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
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HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
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The only European Hotel in Canton.
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G. MOUSSION

15 MORRISON HILL ROAD

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Whatever your tastes in entertainment, the Victrola brings you, exactly what you want.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

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The "nip" in the air at night

causes one to feel the necessity of warmer

PYJAMAS



We have just received a large stock of Ceylonette Sleeping Suits suitable for present wear, which we are offering at special prices on account of high exchange.

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TO-NIGHT!

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY!

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No. 3 PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT, AT 9.15.

ELSIE BLACK in flute and piccolo—Solos.

FERN FRENCH and HILDA FELSTEAD in two songs—"The Roses have made me Remember" and "Love is a Slave," and a duet—"Down the Vale."

RAY TRAYNOR in "Oh, Johnny, Oh"! and "I Stopped," Looked, and Listened."

IVY ALDOUS and FRED KEELEY in "Back to the Farm" and a "Double Dance without Music."

FRED KEELEY in "The Scarecrow Dance."

INTERVAL.

HILDA FELSTEAD in "Paderewski," "Isn't that just like a Man," "The Slippery Little Slide" and "Tipperary Adaptations."

REDHEAD WILSON in the Acrobatic Monologue—"Flanagan Did."

BILLIE SEATON in "To the Strains of the Wedding March," "Keep your eye on the Girlie you Love," "The Violin my great-grandaddy made," "Everybody's Doing it at the Seaside."

"There's a little bit of bad in every good little Girl."

NELLIE BLACK, the Scottish contralto, in "Caller Herrin"—and "My Ain Folk."

LEONARD NELSON in "How's your Father?" "The Honeymoon," "The Fellow I want to Get," and "There's a Gentleman Here To-night."

Tickets $3, $2 & $1. BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.



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NO. 4 PROGRAMME

On FRIDAY and SATURDAY.



SPECIAL MATINEE!

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

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ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session, 1916.

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500 Stamps for	$0.50	4000 Stamps for	$2.00
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COAL RATIONS IN ENGLAND

BASIS OF HOUSEHOLD SUPPLY.

The Household Coal Distribution Order, 1917, made by the Board of Trade under Regulations 2E to 2J of the Defence of the Realm Regulations "for the purpose of maintaining and encouraging the supply of coal and products of coal," has been issued. The Order applies to the City of London and to the district of any local authority in the metropolitan area and to a number of districts outside that area:—

It provides that after October 1st no person shall sell, deliver, purchase, or acquire for consumption in a dwelling house or part thereof or flat or tenement, including any greenhouse, garage, outbuilding, or other premises attached thereto or used in connection therewith, coal exceeding the quantities allowed in the following table:—

No. of Rooms.	Weekly allowance between Oct. 1 and March 31.
Not more than 4	2cwt.
5 or 6	3cwt.
	Per month.
7	1 ton
8	1 ton 3cwt.
9 or 10	1 ton 7cwt.
11 or 12	1 ton 10cwt.
13, 14, or 15	2 tons
More than 15	2 tons 10cwt.

The description "rooms" means "rooms occupied, not counting scullories not containing a copper heated by coal or a fireplace, bath rooms, halls, passages, landings, box rooms, cellars, pantries, store rooms, and outbuildings."

For the period from April 1st to September 30th in any year the allowance shall be at the rate of half that shown in the table. Where coke is consumed coke may be substituted for coal in the table in the proportion of 4cwt. of coke for 3cwt. of other coal, but not so as to increase the total allowance by more than 6cwt. in any one month; and where anthracite is consumed anthracite shall be substituted for coal in the table in the proportion of 2cwt. of anthracite for 3cwt. of other coal. Separate quantities shall be allowed in respect of each separate household.

Additional allowances not exceeding 2cwt. per week in respect of each separate household may be granted where the absence of an additional fire or additional heating or cooking is shown to cause material hardship on all or any of the following grounds:—

(1.)—The presence of aged and infirm persons, invalids, or young children.

(2.)—The occupation of separate rooms by lodgers.

(3.)—The conduct of business in a dwelling house or other building used in connection therewith.

(4.)—The absence of any provision of gas, electricity, or other means of heating or cooking; and

(5.)—Illness, but in this case the allowance shall be of a temporary character only in accordance with a medical certificate to be provided by the applicant.

The occupier of a dwelling-house or part thereof, or flat or tenement, exceeding 12 rooms not counting those mentioned above, or the occupier of any building not used or only partly used as a dwelling-house or dwelling-houses, may apply to the Controller to be assessed, individually having regard to his special requirements in the way of heating, cooking, or other services, the extent and nature of his buildings, the purposes for which he consumes coal, his previous consumption within one or more of the three years before July last last, and any other special circumstances.

REGISTRATION OF DEALERS

Every person dealing in or selling or delivering coal must register his name with the Controller, and the address of each separate office or coal depôt at which he deals in or sells coal, and he shall exhibit in a conspicuous position therein a notice that it is so registered. Such person shall not later than September 30th take out with every local authority in whose district he intends to deal in or sell coal a licence in a form to be approved by the Controller. This provision also applies to coal clubs and charitable agencies. Persons receiving orders, but not actually engaged in the business, shall neither register nor be licensed, but their names and the addresses of their offices are to be registered.

LOCAL OVERSEERS.

Each local authority will appoint a local coal overseer, and with the assent of the Controller two or more local authorities may unite in appointing a common overseer. A single local authority may divide its district into more than one, and appoint a local overseer for each. It will be the overseer's duty, among other things, to report to the Controller on the requirements for storing and delivering coal within his district, and to provide for the safe custody of any reserve stock. There will be an appeal from the overseer to the Controller in every case involving an interpretation of the Order. The local authority may direct when and how deliveries shall be made, and where and how stocks shall be stored.

PURCHASING LIMITS.

No person will be allowed to purchase or acquire more than 2cwt. in any one week without the consent of the local overseer. No person is to purchase or obtain coal (not including coke) from more than one registered merchant without the previous assent of the local overseer. It is also provided that no person shall waste or permit to be wasted any coal; and cinders capable of being further consumed shall be deemed to be coal. Within the period from April 1st to September 30th in any year allowances may be ordered or purchased in advance up to a complete period of 12 months at one time; if the consumer so desire, but within the period from October 1st to March 31st in any year not more than two tons may be ordered or purchased at one time.

The Controller may from time to time determine the maximum prices to consumers, and notice of these must be conspicuously exhibited. A registered merchant must not accept a requisition unless he has a reasonable expectation of being able to discharge all orders under it, or unless he is required to accept it by a local overseer or the Controller. He must make deliveries in rotation to all consumers, in accordance with the dates of their respective orders without variation, except in so far as may be necessary to make up full loads for delivery.

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)

From October 1st to March 31st coal must not be delivered to any consumer in excess of one ton per month or of half of the quantity allowed per month where such quantity exceeds two tons, unless the registered merchant is in a position or has a reasonable expectation of being able to complete all orders under requisitions accepted by him up to this extent in the course of such month, or unless a special priority has been approved by the Controller in respect of any class of consumers or class of buildings.

A licensed retailer must not between October 1st and March 31st sell or deliver to a consumer whose existing stock is to his knowledge apparently in excess of 5cwt., or to any consumer or association in respect of which he is advised by the local overseer that other provision for sale or delivery will be or has been made.

Persons who act in contravention of the Order will be guilty of an offence under the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

ANGLO-CHINESE COMMERCE.

INTERESTING BANQUET.

The Committee of the British Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, entertained the Committee of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at dinner at the Palace Hotel.

The object of this gathering, the first of its kind, says the *N.-C. Daily News*, was to give tangible expression to the friendly relations which have for some time past existed between the two Chambers and to afford an opportunity of an exchange of views on the all important subject of China's export trade. Mr. John Johnstone, Chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce, presided.

After the Chairman had welcomed the guests and the toast of "Our Respective Rulers" had been honoured in the usual manner, Mr. Fox, H. M. Commercial Attaché in China, read a speech which had been prepared for the occasion by Sir Everard Fraser. Speaking from an experience of over 30 years in China Sir Everard indicated the advance that had been made in the development of China's trade and pointed out the more serious hindrances to the country's commercial development, such as the burden of inland taxation, the need of a national currency, the lack of communications and the want of practical mining and company laws. He was followed by several Chinese speakers who dealt in a most interesting and exhaustive manner, with the points which had been raised.

A notable contribution to the discussion was made by Mr. F. E. Taylor, Statistical Secretary of the Inspectorate General of Customs, who speaking both in English and Chinese, gave his hearers the benefit of his unrivalled experience and knowledge of Chinese commercial affairs and made valuable suggestions for the development of China's export trade, which he said was capable of enormous expansion if conducted on sound business lines.

Mr. Shen Lien-fang, replying on behalf of the Chinese Chamber, thanked the British Chamber for their cordial reception and suggested that both Chambers should appoint small committees to discuss questions of common interest. Mr. Johnstone welcomed the suggestion on behalf of the British Chamber and said steps would at once be taken to carry it into effect.

JAPANESE TRADE IDEALS.

A representative of the *Financier* has had an interesting interview with a Japanese gentleman who is a Government representative in the field of economics.

According to this informant, Japan is energetically endeavouring to extend her commercial relations with Britain, whilst she has already achieved her aim in Russia. "We are," he said, "imitators, but we benefit thus by the success of those whom we imitate, whilst avoiding all the pitfalls they have encountered. Our industry, therefore, is based on the latest and most approved principles. As an example of how we do things, I may mention that our Navy is based and managed on British principles. No one can blame us for that, while our Army has been formed on the German model; but even in this respect the present war is teaching us a point or two."

"Are you, then, as a people, aggressive; is your ambition to fight for a position in the world?" was asked.

"No—emphatically no. We consider that in the world colour should not be a disadvantage. Utility, and utility only, should be the qualification of peoples seeking their deserved place among the nations of the world. Our aim, therefore, is to be useful, and certainly when we have gained a place of usefulness the world will not be so silly as to put us aside."

With regard to trade relations, Great Britain should be one of Japan's best customers and suppliers. In the past things were exactly as they should have been. In 1901 Japan imported 268,194,000 yen (equal to £27,378,000) of merchandise, which was increased threefold by 1913, and whilst Great Britain doubled its exports during that time Germany and the U.S. trebled theirs; the same applies to exports. The figures cited are from the official returns, but it should not be forgotten—and this is a most important point that the trade with the United Kingdom was greatly in German hands! Japan, on the basis of her pre-war trade, requires 65 to 80 million pounds' worth of goods, and sells about 60 to 70 million pounds' worth of goods; roughly, her foreign trade amounts to £150,000,000 per annum.

A MODEL OF CHIVALRY.

If the Kaiser seriously wishes to find a model of chivalry, he might study the history of his newest enemy, China (says an exchange). The Second "Protector" of the country, the Duke of Sung (643 B.C.), had occasion to go to war with the ruler of Te'u. "The Ts'u army," says the historian, "was crossing a difficult ford, and the Duke's advisers recommended a prompt attack. 'It is not honourable,' said the Duke, 'to take advantage even of an enemy in distress.'"

SPORT.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG LEAGUE.—DIVISION II.

FIXTURES FOR SEASON 1917-18.

October 24th.—87th Co., R.G.A. *v.* 88th Co., R.G.A., Club Ground.
October 24th.—Middlesex Regiment (R) *v.* R.E. (R), Navy Ground.
October 27th.—Staff and Departments *v.* St. Joseph's College, Club Ground.
October 27th.—R.E. (R) *v.* South China Athletic, Navy Ground.
October 31st.—83rd Co., R.G.A. *v.* Staff and Departments, Club Ground.
November 3rd.—Middlesex Regiment (R) *v.* Kowloon, Club Ground.
November 3rd.—88th Co., R.G.A. *v.* St. Joseph's College, Club Ground.
November 7th.—Staff and Departments *v.* 87th Co., R.G.A., Navy Ground.
November 10th.—St. Joseph's College *v.* R.E. (R), Navy Ground.
November 10th.—South China Athletic *v.* Middlesex Regiment (R), Club Ground.
November 10th.—88th Co., R.G.A. *v.* Kowloon, Navy Ground.
November 14th.—83rd Co., R.G.A. *v.* R.E. (R), Club Ground.
November 17th.—Kowloon *v.* South China Athletic, Navy Ground.
November 17th.—87th Co., R.G.A. *v.* St. Joseph's College, Navy Ground.
November 21st.—83rd Co., R.G.A. *v.* Middlesex Regt. (R), Club Ground.
November 21st.—Staff and Departments *v.* 88th Co., R.G.A., Navy Ground.
November 24th.—Kowloon *v.* St. Joseph's College, Club Ground.
November 24th.—South China Athletic *v.* 87th Co., R.G.A., Navy Ground.
November 28th.—83rd Co., R.G.A. *v.* 88th Co., R.G.A., Club Ground.
December 1st.—Kowloon *v.* R.E. (R), Navy Ground.
December 1st.—St. Joseph's College *v.* Staff and Departments, Club Ground.
December 5th.—87th Co., R.G.A. *v.* R.E. (R), Navy Ground.
December 8th.—South China Athletic *v.* 88th Co., R.G.A., Club Ground.
December 8th.—Kowloon *v.* Middlesex Regiment (R), Club Ground.
December 12th.—83rd Co., R.G.A. *v.* 87th Co., R.G.A., Navy Ground.
December 15.—Staff and Departments *v.* Kowloon, Navy Ground.
December 15th.—R.E. (R) *v.* St. Joseph's College, Club Ground.
December 19th.—88th Co., R.G.A. *v.* Middlesex Regt. (R), Navy Ground.
December 22nd.—Kowloon *v.* 87th Co., R.G.A., Club Ground.
December 22nd.—St. Joseph's College *v.* 83rd Co., R.G.A., Navy Ground.
December 26th.—Middlesex Regiment (R) *v.* South China Athletic, Club Ground.
December 29th.—83rd Co., R.G.A. *v.* Kowloon, Club Ground.
December 29th.—St. Joseph's College *v.* 88th Co., R.G.A., Navy Ground.

1918.

January 2nd.—87th Co., R.G.A. *v.* Staff and Departments, Navy Ground.
January 5th.—South China Athletic *v.* St. Joseph's College, Navy Ground.
January 5th.—R.E. (R) *v.* Kowloon, Club Ground.
January 9th.—Middlesex Regiment (R) *v.* Staff and Departments, Navy Ground.
January 12th.—83rd Co., R.G.A. *v.* St. Joseph's College, Navy Ground.
January 12th.—88th Co., R.G.A. *v.* South China Athletic, Club Ground.
January 16th.—Staff and Departments *v.* R.E. (R), Navy Ground.
January 16th.—87th Co., R.G.A. *v.* Middlesex Regiment (R), Club Ground.
January 19th.—Kowloon *v.* 88th Co., R.G.A., Navy Ground.
January 19th.—South China Athletic *v.* 83rd Co., R.G.A., Navy Ground.
January 23rd.—Staff and Departments *v.* 83rd Co., R.G.A., Club Ground.
January 23rd.—R.E. (R) *v.* 88th Co., R.G.A., Navy Ground.
January 26th.—87th Co., R.G.A. *v.* Kowloon, Club Ground.
January 26th.—St. Joseph's College *v.* Middlesex Regt. (R), Navy Ground.
January 30th.—88th Co., R.G.A. *v.* 83rd Co., R.G.A., Club Ground.
February 2nd.—St. Joseph's College *v.* 87th Co., R.G.A., Navy Ground.
February 2nd.—South China Athletic *v.* R.E. (R), Club Ground.
February 6th.—R.E. (R) *v.* Middlesex Regiment (R), Navy Ground.
February 9th.—83rd Co., R.G.A. *v.* South China Athletic, Club Ground.
February 9th.—Kowloon *v.* Staff and Departments, Navy Ground.
February 13th.—88th Co., R.G.A. *v.* 87th Co., R.G.A., Club Ground.
February 13th.—R.E. (R) *v.* 83rd Co., R.G.A., Navy Club.
February 16th.—Middlesex Regt. (R) *v.* St. Joseph's College, Club Ground.
February 16th.—South China Athletic *v.* Staff and Departments, Club Ground.
February 20th.—R.E. (R) *v.* 87th Co., R.G.A., Navy Ground.
February 23rd.—Staff and Departments *v.* South China Athletic, Navy Ground.
February 23rd.—St. Joseph's College *v.* Kowloon, Club Ground.
February 27th.—Middlesex Regt. (R) *v.* 88th Co., R.G.A., Navy Ground.
March 2nd.—Kowloon *v.* 83rd Co., R.G.A., Club Ground.
March 2nd.—87th Co., R.G.A. *v.* South China Athletic, Club Ground.
March 6th.—88th Co., R.G.A. *v.* R.E. (R), Navy Ground.
March 9th.—Middlesex Regt. (R), *v.* 83rd Co., R.G.A., Navy Ground.
March 9th.—St. Joseph's College *v.* South China Athletic, Club Ground.
March 13th.—88th Co., R.G.A. *v.* Staff and Departments, Club Ground.
March 16th.—South China Athletic *v.* Kowloon, Navy Ground.
March 16th.—Middlesex Regt. (R) *v.* 87th Co., R.G.A., Club Ground.
March 20th.—R.E. (R) *v.* Staff and Departments, Club Ground.
March 23rd.—Staff and Departments *v.* Middlesex Regt. (R), Navy Ground.
March 23rd.—87th Co., R.G.A. *v.* 83rd Co., R.G.A., Club Ground.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 13th October is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate receipts for 41 weeks.
This Year	$15 308	$558.921
Last Year	14.220	598,115
Increase	1,088	—
Decrease	—	39,224

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

WATCHMAN'S ALLEGED THEFT.

An Indian watchman was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball with stealing a silver wrist-watch, the property of another watchman at Kowloon Docks.

Mr. J. Gardiner appeared for the defence, and on his application the case was remanded till to-morrow, bail being fixed at $50.

KEEPING A DOG WITHOUT A LICENCE.

Mr. Van Andel, of Belilios Terrace, was summoned for keeping two dogs without a licence.

Defendant stated he believed one of his dogs to be about three months old and, as for the other, he forgot to transfer to it a licence he held on another dog.

Defendant was fined $5.

THE BITER BIT.

A Chinese pleaded guilty before Mr. J. R. Wood to stealing sundry articles of jewellery and clothing, valued at $61, and $101 in money, from a Chinese widow in Wanchai.

It was stated that defendant went to complainant's house and took the articles mentioned. While he was returning, someone managed to abstract the $100 from his pocket in Macgregor Street.

Defendant was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF LOTTERY TICKETS.

An unemployed Chinese was charged with the unlawful possession of 2,000 Po Piu lottery tickets.

It appeared that the accused was arrested the previous day by a Chinese detective, and the tickets were found concealed in a box which he was carrying. Accused told the detective that he was given the box by a friend to carry and he did not know what it contained.

A fine of $500 was imposed, with the alternative of three months' hard labour.

A YOUTHFUL CROSS-EXAMINER.

A small Chinese boy was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood with the larceny of a jacket valued at $5, the property of an amah residing at Water Street, West Point.

It was stated that the complainant left her jacket out to dry, and, on returning for it later, found it gone. Subsequent information revealed the fact that the defendant, who lived in the same house, had taken the jacket and pawned it.

The defendant, who measured about 3 feet 6 inches in height, frequently interrupted the witnesses with "Did you see me steal the jacket?" Can you prove I stole it?" He also asked the pawnbroker if he was sure he saw him in the pawnshop, adding: "Where was I standing?"

The Magistrate said the Inspector should have dealt with the boy himself. He did not think the boy could stand a whipping, and therefore discharged him with a severe caution.

BILLIARDS.

In the Garrison Billiard Challenge Cup Tournament, which was commenced at the Soldiers' Club on Monday evening, the 87th Co. R.G.A. established a lead of exactly 100 points in the first three games. There was only one break of note—29 by Bdr. Southall during his second visit to the table against L.-Cpl. Lucas. In this game the Artilleryman proved much the better player, winning comfortably by 70. The other games were slow and without incident, the contestants being very evenly matched and off form. The lead changed hands several times, the Gunners eventually winning by 15 each. The scores were:—

NO. 87TH CO., R.G.A.		ROYAL ENGINEERS.	
Bdr. Southall	200	L.-Cpl. Lucas	130
Bdr. Keeble	200	2-Cpl. Martin	185
Cpl. Small	200	Spr. Strange	185
	600		500

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

1. All Divisions will parade outside the Law Courts on Wednesday, 17th inst., at 5.15 p.m.
 Dress: Helmets, shorts, puttees, water-bottles, haversacks (fitted).
 Stretchers will not be required.
 The Bugle Band will attend.
2. All Divisions will parade on the Cricket Ground on Thursday, 18th inst., at 3 p.m.
 Dress: As above, water-bottles must be filled.
 Each Division will send its Ambulance and Stretchers to the Murray Parade Ground on Thursday morning, and deposit them within the Ambulance enclosure.

(Sgd.) E. RALPHS.
D.-Supt., in Charge of District.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1917.

CONSCRIPTION QUESTION IN HONGKONG.

The following excerpt from *The Times* will, we think, be "news" to our readers:—

Hongkong, August 23rd.—A deputation of the unofficial members of the Legislative Council waited on the Governor, Sir F. H. May, to express their hearty agreement with the Bill for compulsory military service now before the Legislature. All British subjects, the deputation said, approved of conscription for the Colony during the war, and strongly objected to the wish of a portion of the unofficial members of the Council that the decision should be deferred until the question had been decided by the House of Commons.

The Governor has telegraphed to Mr. Long, Colonial Secretary, on the subject, and is awaiting a reply. *Reuter.*

HONGKONG CENSORATE.

With reference to our recent protest against the arbitrary holding up by the Hongkong Censor of Reuter's messages reporting on political events in Canton (says the *North-China Daily News*) we understand that the Censor has stated that he will allow no telegrams dealing with Dr. Sun Yat-sen's mutiny to pass; and has intimated further that he is acting under instructions. Whence come these instructions and at whose instigation are they given? They are entirely outside the scope of the Censorship published regulations. If they are prompted by wishes of the Chinese Government, well and good. But as Chinese press telegrams come through abundantly, this can hardly be. The latter fact illustrates the obtuseness of the official mind. It should be easy, of course, for Reuter to evade this embargo on telegrams which the Censor is only permitted to read as a matter of courtesy, and, unless the restriction is lifted, Reuter will be fully justified in doing so.

A TRIBUTE TO VOLUNTEERS FROM HONGKONG

EXCELLENT MATERIAL FOR TRAINING AS OFFICERS.

The following letter has been received from the Officer Commanding the Inns of Court Officers' Training Corps by Mr. E. A. M. Williams, Secretary of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce:

10, Stone Buildings,
Lincoln's Inn, W.C.,
14th August, 1917.

SIR,—The number of Overseas men who have come over just recently from Hongkong and have joined this Corps prompts me to write to you on this subject.

Most of these men have proved such excellent material for training as Officers that I desire to seek your co-operation in directing any further British subjects from your Colony, who may be returning to England to enlist, to this Corps, which exists solely for the training of suitable candidates for the commissioned ranks of the British Army.

Many hundreds of Colonials have passed through this Corps since the outbreak of War, and in most cases it has been found that their experience and physical fitness render them exceptionally suitable for training as Officers.

Applicants for enlistment, who must be British Subjects, should attend at this Depot as soon as possible after arrival in England. If approved, they will be medically examined at once, and enlisted as soon as they are prepared to commence training. They will then receive the ordinary Army pay and allowances until they are commissioned. Uniform and full Kit are issued free, and food and accommodation in camp or in billets, according to season, are also provided.

Enclosed are a few copies of the Latest "Particulars" of the Corps, which I would be very glad if you could bring to the notice of intending Recruits. Attention is called to the Mounted Detachment for men desirous of obtaining commissions in mounted units.

Any Candidates personally known to you and whom you may wish to specially recommend should be provided with a letter from you to this effect.

Any further information required can be at once supplied, and an acknowledgment of this letter would be appreciated.—I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) ALFRED L. GOODSON, Kt.
(Director of Organisation).

The following reply has been sent:—

16th October, 1917.

SIR,—I have for acknowledgment your letter of the 14th August.

Practically all the men who can be spared have left this Colony for one of the theatres of War; the remainder have their allotted task in the Defence Corps or the Police Reserve.

It will, nevertheless, afford the greatest satisfaction to those who have done something towards the training of the men so nicely designated by you as "excellent material for training as Officers" to learn that their planting has borne fruit. I am, therefore, giving the widest publicity to your letter by sending it to the Press.—I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) E. A. M. WILLIAMS
(Secretary).

Sir Alfred L. Goodson, Kt.,
Director of Organization,
Inns of Court Officers' Training Corps.

INDIANS CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER.

EACH SENTENCED TO FIVE YEARS' HARD LABOUR.

The trial of the three Indian Naval Yard Constables on a charge of murdering a Sergeant-Major of the same force in Nathan Road, Kowloon, on July 7th, was concluded at the Criminal Sessions yesterday before the Puisne Judge.

In his summing-up the Judge cautioned the jury against returning a verdict of murder because they did not know enough about the case. He pointed out that there were three other alternatives open to them—to convict all three men of manslaughter, to convict the man who had struck the serious blow of manslaughter and to discharge the other prisoners, or, to bring in a verdict of not guilty in the case of all three. The jury retired to consider their decision and were absent about ten minutes. Upon their return Mr. C. B. Brown, the foreman, stated that they were unanimous that all three prisoners were guilty of manslaughter, and the Judge immediately passed sentence of five years' hard labour upon each.

Mr. Jenkin, who appeared for the defence, instructed by Mr. Leo d'Almada, asked that the sentence might date from the time of arrest in view of the fact that the men had already been in prison for three and a half months. For some while the Judge demurred to this, stating that he had at first thought of sentencing the prisoners to seven years, but subsequently he agreed to the request.

The prisoners did not appear to be at all depressed by the result, and, as they were conducted from the dock they shook hands smilingly with their many friends who had been present throughout the hearing of the case.

The prosecution was conducted by the Attorney-General on behalf of the Crown, but the greater part of yesterday was devoted, of course, to the defence.

Dr. Smalley was recalled and stated that in his opinion it was practically impossible for the wound on the head of the deceased man to have been caused by his falling down on the handle of the umbrella he was carrying. Cross-examined by Mr. Jenkin, he said it might be feasible for the wound to be sustained in that way, but he regarded it as unlikely in this case.

The three prisoners were then each placed in the witness-box. The first said he had been in the force for five years and had a good record. He had never had a quarrel with the deceased and was on quite good terms with him. On July 7th he left the Naval Yard, Kowloon, with the third prisoner for a walk, and they had no idea they would meet the deceased. They met him with the second prisoner coming down Nathan-road. They were not carrying sticks and had no weapons of any sort. When passing some Chinese women the deceased called out to them in Chinese. The women began to swear, and the second prisoner remonstrated with the deceased for having spoken to them. A difference of opinion arose, and when near the Club de Recreio the Sergeant-Major struck at the second prisoner with his fist and was attempting to strike a second time when witness held his arm. In his struggle to strike a second blow he fell and lay on the ground. The second prisoner then tapped him twice on the back with a stick, saying, "Why don't you get up; fancy lying down there?" Witness noticed that the deceased was bleeding from the head, and they became frightened and ran away. There was never any intention of killing the deceased or of doing him serious injury.

The second and third prisoners told somewhat similar stories, the second remarking that if he had wished to take the life of the Sergeant-Major or to inflict upon him any serious bodily harm he could have done it at night-time when the Sergeant-Major came to visit him on duty, when he had his rifle and bayonet, or he could have pushed him into the harbour.

There was a sharp remonstrance from Mr. Jenkin when the Attorney-General, in cross-examination, questioned the second prisoner regarding a petition which had been sent in to the Authorities against the Sergeant-Major.

Mr. Jenkin—The way you strain for motive in this case is monstrous, I think.

The Attorney-General—Do you think so?

Mr. Jenkin—Yes, and I shall have something to say about it presently.

Mr. Jenkin, addressing the jury, said it was usual, except in the presence of the learned Attorney-General, for the defending Counsel to have the last word. It was a rule which had been laid down covering the procedure of the Courts and it was a very proper rule, because the man who had the last word very often got home on it. To that rule there was one exception. When the learned Attorney-General appeared in a case, whatever happened, he had the last word. Therefore, if, as was their bounden duty, they were going to do justice to these men who were placed upon their trial, he asked them to carry in their minds the points he would make on their behalf. Although a man had lost his life—as in that case the Sergeant-Major had lost his life—it did not therefore become incumbent upon the Crown or the jury or anyone else to find a victim who should pay the penalty. If a man who, without doubt, committed a murder could be found the law said that he should be made to pay the penalty. But it did not follow, because they had men in the dock, and there was evidence against them, that they should find them guilty of murder, or manslaughter or any other crime. He was going to put it to them—and if at the first blush it seemed an audacious thing to do, they might put it to the credit of a Counsel who was, perhaps, too young to be taken seriously—that this was a case neither of murder nor manslaughter. That it might be regarded as manslaughter, and that they might find it so, he entirely recognised. He submitted that they could not find it murder, but recognising that they might find it manslaughter he would not hesitate to say that it was possible, on the evidence, that they should find it neither. It could not be murder for this reason. There were wanting too many of the essentials of a crime of murder. In point of fact every essential to the crime of murder, as known to the English law, was absent in this case. In order to find men guilty of murder they had to find they had malice aforethought. His first point was that the meeting of these men with the Sergeant-Major was purely accidental. His second point was that when they met him they did not act as men who had made up their minds, who had a common design, to murder him. His third point was that if the men had wanted to commit murder they would have taken with them some weapon which would have been useful in carrying out their purpose. The evidence showed that the men started out with nothing in their hands and that they returned with nothing. As his fourth point he would ask them if they could believe that these men had formed a common set purpose to commit a cold-blooded murder by selecting possibly the most populous part of the peninsula of Kowloon, the main road—Nathan-road—on a Saturday afternoon to accomplish their object. They had to apply a standard of reasonable doubt to their deliberations. They had to be absolutely satisfied that these men had committed the crime of which they were charged—deliberate, cold-blooded murder—and he put it to them that they could not do it. The points he had made were inconsistent with such a crime. On the other side of the picture he had to conjecture what the learned Attorney-General would say to them. One of the things he felt quite certain the Attorney-General would say was that the men ran away. They could have running-away which was as consistent with innocence as with guilt. He put it to the jury that they before to-day had run away rather than face awkward questions in relation to something which was rather unfortunate and looked suspicious. He was not asking them to say that these men were entirely innocent, but he did ask them to say that the mere running away was nothing. The Attorney-General would also probably raise the question why the men did not report the matter on their return to the Navy Yard. The reason why they did not report the matter was precisely the same as the reason for which they ran away. They wanted to have nothing to do with it. The last thing, and it was the thing about which he felt most incensed in this case, was the question of the reason why these men should have inflicted this very serious harm on this man, sufficient to cause his death. This question of motive had been running through the Crown case from start to finish. He was speaking on behalf of these men now, and he did not care so long as he kept within the limits of decency and said what was fair and based on evidence. The attempts which had been made in the case to prove a motive—he said it openly and intentionally—were monstrous. He put it to the jury that if they looked at the case fairly and squarely there was an absolute absence of motive—nothing which could possibly be called motive. Counsel concluded his address by describing alternative ways by which the wound which caused death might have been inflicted.

The Attorney-General remarked that Counsel for the defence had dealt with the matter before them with great courage and had put the best face possible on what they would possibly realise was a bad case. He asked the jury to use their common-sense and to keep their minds fastened on the main facts and not to be distracted by side issues. He did not ask them to find that the prisoners went out deliberately intending to kill the deceased. If they found that they intended to do him grievous bodily harm, and went further than they intended and killed him, that,

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)

in law, was murder. As regards motive, what he had done was to put before them all the evidence he was in a position to put before them. It might be scanty, it might not amount to a sufficient motive in their opinion. When the prisoners went into the witness-box, however, they obtained a deeper insight into the possibilities that might be behind that case. The second prisoner had told them that he was assaulted so seriously that he had to go to hospital and that as a result of that assault a petition had been sent in against the Sergeant-Major because it was thought that the Sergeant-Major had incited men to set upon the prisoner. That showed there was something more behind the case than they had heard.

The Judge then summed up and the jury returned their verdict as stated.

"OUR DAY."

LADY MAY ROSE FUND.

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Dr. J. A. MacBean	10	
Mr. H. Watling	20	
Mr. P. de Rautenfeld	25	
Mr. A. C. Biesterfield	25	
Mr. T. Vuill	25	
Mr. J. Rasmussen	10	
Mr. E. C. Charrington	10	
Mr. J. Chipperfield	10	
Mr. H. C. Scrimshaw	10	
Mr. E. B. da Rosa	10	
Mr. A. H. Craig	10	
Mr. E. A. C. Fredrickson	10	
F. A. C.	5	
Mr. M. J. Barreira	5	
Mr. F. Johanson	10	
Mr. W. L. Thompson	10	
Capt. Hill, "On Lee"	10	
Mr. J. Prentice	10	
P. J. G.	5	
Mr. H. Powell	5	
Mr. C. M. Kuykendel	10	
Dice	5	
Mr. A. Komaroff	5	
		$ 430.00
		$7,288.20

To the list of special prizes to be raffled for on the Murray Parade Ground on Thursday afternoon has to be added a delightful Toy Waggonette, kindly presented by Messrs. Wm. Powell, Ltd.; some Cigarettes, a gift of the Greco-Egyptian Tobacco Store; and a most interesting picture by Messrs. Graca & Co. Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co., also, have generously presented a two-horse-power Outboard Motor, a Hughes Junior Cooking Range and two Electric Fans to be sold for the benefit of "Our Day." Arrangements for the disposal of these will be notified later.

The "South China Morning Post" has kindly presented three thousand Shields bearing the insignia of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and the Red Cross Society, which will be sold for the benefit of "Our Day" by V. A. D. ladies in the Public Gardens on Thursday evening.

There will be no performance by the "Fantastics" to-morrow night at the Theatre Royal, owing to the great effort which is being made throughout the day and evening to raise funds for the Red Cross Society.

SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

The following subscriptions to the above Fund have been received by the Treasurer during the week ending October 16th and are gratefully acknowledged:—

Brought forward		$1,890.50
J. M. Gordon	*	5.00
G. E. S.	*	10.00
W. J. D.	*	5.00
A. and F. M.	*	20.00
R. E. Belilios	*	5.00
A. H. Crew, Aug., Sept., and Oct.	*	15.00
C. Edgcumbe	*	30.00
Total carried forward		$1,980.50

* Monthly subscription.

T. ROBINSON
(General Secretary).
F. G. B. HASTINGS, R.N.
(Naval Secretary).
C. L. COOPER-HUNT, C.F.
(Military Sec. and Treasury.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SPECIAL VALUE IN MEN'S

SLEEPING SUITS

FANCY STRIPE CEYLONETTE

$3.50 TO $4.50 PER SUIT.

FANCY & BLOCK STRIPE CEYLON

$6.00 TO $8.00 PER SUIT.

HEAVY TWILL CEYLON

$6.00 TO $8.50 PER SUIT.

"VIYELLA" SLEEPING SUITS
IN THREE WEIGHTS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO

18

WAR CHARITIES.

"OUR DAY"

THURSDAY, 18th OCT., 1917.

MORNING:

Collection for LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND.
Or cheques may be sent *now* addressed to LADY MAY, Government House (envelopes being marked "Rose Fund").

AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

GREAT DRAWING OF WAR BONDS at the Murray Parade Ground.

St. John Ambulance Brigade competitions. Teas and Refreshments in English and Chinese style, and various attractions.

EVENING at 9 o'clock.

FETE at the Public Gardens. New OFFICIAL WAR FILMS shown for the first time in Hongkong; Illuminations and Music.

THE BANDS OF THE 25th MIDDLESEX REGIMENT, 18th INFANTRY, 74th PUNJABIS and POLICE RESERVE will play during the Afternoon and Evening.

Admission to Parade Ground, 50 Cents.
Admission to Gardens, $1; Seats, $5 enclosure and $1 enclosure.

Sailors and Soldiers in uniform (not including the Hongkong Defence Corps) admitted free; Children half-price for admission and seats.

Tickets for admission and seats obtainable at MOUTRIE'S, ROBINSON'S, ANDERSON'S and from Members of the WAR CHARITIES GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Tickets for the War Bond Drawing are obtainable at all the Principal Banks.

[1122

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

FOR

"OUR DAY"

PATRIOTIC RIBBONS

National Colours of the Allies in Several Widths.

"HEATHER DAY"

TARTAN RIBBONS

in Great Variety.

[80

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

"OUR DAY."

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for EXCHANGE BUSINESS TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 18th inst., at 1 P.M.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1917. [167

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE will be CLOSED TO MORROW (THURSDAY), 18th instant, at 1 o'clock P.M. "OUR DAY."

By Order of the Committee,
R. HANCOCK,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1917. [1161

"OUR DAY"

During the Drawing of War Bonds

THE ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE

will give a Display on the Murray Parade Ground.

MARCH PAST with the Brigade's Bugle Band at 3 P.M.

FULLY EQUIPPED FIELD HOSPITAL TENT under charge of V.A.D. Nursing Sisters.

COMPETITIONS:—
1. Company Drill.
2. Kit Inspection, &c.
3. Stretcher Work and Field Practice in First Aid

[1162

WANTED.

NURSE for two Children aged 3 and 5 years. European or Portuguese.

Apply with references to—
MRS. W. L. LEASK,
No. 121, Peak.
[1159

WANTED.

BRITISH MEDICAL MAN, Specializes, is Open to Partnership, practice, or long *locum*. Address—
Box 37,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1153

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED IMPORT and EXPORT MAN, capable of taking charge of the department. Only those with experience need apply.

Apply to—
"EXPORT,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[114)

WANTED.

AN experienced and reliable CHINESE SHIPPING CLERK. State previous experience and salary required.

Apply—
"F. C.,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1143

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Re THE KAI CHEONG Firm, THE WO YICK STEAMSHIP COMPANY and THE HOP YICK STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF HONGKONG.

AT the request of the Partners of the above-named Firms, the CREDITORS of THE KAI CHEONG FIRM, THE WO YICK STEAMSHIP COMPANY and THE HOP YICK STEAMSHIP COMPANY, whose Claims have not yet been filed, are required to send in particulars of their Claims in Writing on or before the 17th day of October, 1917, to the Undersigned, Mr. C. A. DA ROZA, of No. 7, Queen's Road Central, only for the purpose of verification by the Partners of the said Firms.

This Notice is given solely to ascertain the true liabilities of the said Firms.

C. A. DA ROZA,
Receiver and Manager.

Hongkong, dated the 11th day of October, 1917. [1146

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 22nd day of October, 1917, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Nathan Road, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of HIS MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements. (Approximate.) N.	E.	S.	W.	Contents Square feet	Annual Rent. $	Upset Price. $
			feet	feet	feet	feet			
1	Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1351. North of and adjoining the Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1307, Nathan Road, Kowloon.		72	72	60	50	3,600 about.	60	2,700

[1151

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

THE POSTPONED ANNUAL MEETING will be held in the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD. (Top Floor), by kind permission, TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), 17th October, 1917, at 6 P.M.

W. J. MORRISON,
Acting Hon. Secretary.
[1160

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY LIMITED.

THE SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 6, Connaught Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of October, 1917, at 11 30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending the 31st July, 1917, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 20th of October, 1917, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1917. [1130

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE for one Share No. 14011 in this Company standing in the name of WILLIAM DE RUSSET of Yokohama, Japan, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Share will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. H. P. HAY,
per pro. General Manager.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1917. [1116

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 4309 for two Shares Nos. 8771 and 17546 in this Company standing in the name of Mrs. ANNA JOSEFA CARNEIRO DE LECAROS (deceased), late of Macao, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming, another certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. H. P. HAY,
per pro. General Manager

Hongkong, 5th October, 1917. [1119

G. R.

TWIN SCREW STEAMER "ALACRITY."

1,016 tons gross. Built 1885.

SALE of the above steamer—her hull tackle Furniture, Machinery and Boilers as she lies at H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong.

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF TENDER.

(1) The vessel is offered for sale as she now lies to British or Allied firms for cargo-carrying purposes. The Admiralty take no responsibility for any damage or defects that may now or hereafter exist, and do not guarantee any portion of the vessel to be fit for further use.

(2) Intending tenderers or their accredited Hongkong agents will be required to deposit the sum of $500 Hongkong Currency in Bank Notes with the Secretary and Cashier of the Dockyard, who will issue the authorised form of tender in return. This deposit will be returnable in the case of unsuccessful tenderers after the announcement of the result of the tender, and will be counted as part of the purchase money in the case of the successful tenderers. No tenders will be recognised which are not made out on the authorised form of tender, and no interest will be paid on tenderers' deposits.

(3) All tenders should reach the Office of the Commodore-in-Charge, Hongkong, not later than noon on the 3rd December, 1917, at which time and date the tenders will be opened. Tenderers will not be admitted.

(4) The vendors are not bound to accept the highest or any tender, but have the liberty to call for entirely fresh tenders or to dispose of the vessel in any other way they may think fit. In the event of identical tenders the vendors reserve their rights of acceptance or rejection.

(5) Should the acceptance of any tender be notified the successful tenderer will be required immediately to deposit one-fourth of the purchase money, and to pay the balance of the purchase money within one month from the date of such notification, and the vessel will be at purchaser's risk from the date of the notification.

(6) Further particulars regarding the conditions of sale, and a list of fittings to be sold with the ship, can be obtained from the Naval Store Officer, H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong.

(7) The vessel will be open to inspection from the 24th October to the 26th November, both days inclusive, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. Inspecting orders can be obtained from the Office of the Commodore, H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong.

R. W. MYBURGH, Commander,
for Commodore and Senior Naval Officer,
Hongkong.
[1154

G. R.

NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding $50!

[68

HOUSES TO LET

TO BE LET.

IN SHAMEEN. LARGE SIX-ROOMED FLAT. Just completed building. All conveniences. Moderate rental. Excellent situation.

Apply—
LITTLE, ADAMS & WOOD,
Architects,
Canton.
[1156

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

NO. 47, CONDUIT ROAD.

Apply to—
COMPRADORE DEPT.,
Messrs. KARANJIA & Co.,
2, Connaught Road, Central.
[1149

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
46, Connaught Road Central.
[900

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.
OFFICE in King's Buildings.
HOUSES in Moreton Terrace and Wongneichong Road.
HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., LTD.
[28

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings
[941

TO LET.

NO. 26, BELILIOS TERRACE.
No. 57, WHITFIELD HOUSE and GODOWN, Shaukiwan Road.
From 1st November, 1917, TOP FLOOR of 7, Duddell Street, now used as Messrs. Kelly & Walsh's Printing Office.
No. 2, FAIRVIEW, No. 3, Nathan Road, Kowloon.
A LARGE ROOM suitable for Office in Queen's Building (corner of Connaught Road and Ice House Street).
ONE GODOWN in Duddell Street.

TO BE SOLD.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 140 and 141, THE PEAK.
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
30

TO BE SOLD.

"GLENSHIEL," and "GLENSHIEL BUNGALOW," 140 and 141, THE PEAK.
Apply to—
Box 543,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1086

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

FRESH CROP of 1917 having been just collected orders solicited for Autumn or early Spring sowing.

List will be mailed free on application.

THE YOKOHAMA NURSERY Co., LTD.,
P.O. Box 72,
YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.
[1103

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE

THE Steamship

"KWAISANG,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 20th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1917. [25

INTIMATION

DEWAR'S

"Imperial Institute"

SCOTCH

WHISKY

The Whisky of your forefathers.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

TELEPHONE 616.

[12

BIRTHS.

GRIFFIN.—At New Malden, Surrey, on August 25th, the wife of Lieut. TOM GRIFFIN, Lancashire Fusiliers (lately of Shanghai), of a son.

MARRIAGES.

KIAER—SONNE.—In London, on August 28th, AAGE KIAER to KAREN, daughter of H. SONNE, of Copenhagen, formerly of Shanghai.

MURRAY—BEART.—In London, on August 23rd, J. E. MURRAY, M.D., of Shanghai, to JOCELYN FRANCES, daughter of MONTAGUE BEART (late of China and Japan).

DEATHS.

HARMON.—Killed in action in Flanders, on August 1st, 2nd Lieutenant W. B. HARMON, King's Royal Rifles, second son of the Rev. and Mrs. Frank Harmon, English Baptist Mission, Tsinanfu.

COSTA.—At her residence, No. 10, North Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on October 10th, Mrs. HELENA DA CRUZE E COSTA, the beloved wife of Rodolpho da Costa.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C
LONDON OFFICE: 191, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 17TH OCTOBER, 1917.

JAPAN AND THE WAR.

THE anomalous position of Japan in the war has of late attracted the attention not only of foreign observers but also of native critics, who find cause to reproach their countrymen for a certain lukewarmness in their attitude towards the great struggle which is proceeding in Europe. The Japanese Press, except in so far as Japan's share in the capture of Tsingtau was concerned, has adopted from the beginning a curiously impartial attitude towards the issue of a war in which their country is a participant. It is, of course, not advisable that the Press of any country should disseminate false views as to the position by over-rating the achievements of their own side and under-rating the strength of the other side. There is a wide margin, however, between this and the attitude adopted generally by the Japanese Press—that of considering their opponents as having as great a chance of obtaining the victory as themselves, and discussing calmly the possibilities of a draw. The Japanese Press, in fact, only occasionally remembers that Japan is not a neutral, although it is inclined to listen to the voices of certain publicists who warn it that in the event of a draw or a German victory Japan would have to face the prospect of a struggle by Germany for domination in the Far East. Japan, it is well-known, has benefited by the war to a marked degree. The cessation, or diminution, of production elsewhere has led other nations to turn to her for supplies, and her manufactures have found markets in places where before the war they had no chance of entering. Added to this, there have been the requirements of the belligerent countries, whether in the way of munitions or equipment, for the armies in the field. All these fresh sources of income have resulted in greatly increasing Japan's wealth, turning her from a debtor into a creditor country and permitting her even to float loans in favour of one or other of her Allies. At the same time she has not escaped that drawback to her improved position which has been experienced by the belligerent and neutral nations in Europe—that inflation of prices which has resulted from the diminution of food supplies. Japan is peculiarly situated in this respect, her international intercourse having not yet been of sufficient duration to make her dependent on outside sources for any large part of her food supplies. She still remains a rice-eating nation, and almost a Japan-rice-eating nation—so great is the preference for the home-grown product to the foreign—and thanks to excellent crops for some years—so excellent that the farmers complained of the diminution of their profits owing to the plentifulness of the supply—the price of the national food has shown but little variation. Of late there has been a stiffening of price, sufficient to warrant the Government parting with the stock they bought some years ago in the hope of relieving the farmers by maintaining prices, and the tendency is for the rise to continue. Nevertheless, on the whole the war has brought many advantages, and hardly any disadvantages, to Japan, a fact which led some of the papers to reassure the public, when peace rumours were afloat, that they need be under no anxiety as to peace being concluded in the near future—that the war will go on for some time yet, and the money continue to flow into Japan's coffers. The cessation of the war has, indeed, become such a cause of anxiety to Japan that the least rumour of peace causes a flutter to run through the markets.

This perplexing unreality of Japan's position has led some observers to ask whether Japan could not be put in the way of being of greater assistance to the Allies; whether she should not, in view of the undoubted benefits she has received, make some greater sacrifices in the common cause. So far as any reinforcement of the armies in the field is concerned, it is felt, and rightly, that the immense distance and the difficulties of transport, together with other special circumstances, render it almost impossible to make use of the highly-trained Japanese army. There are other ways, however, in which Japan could be of assistance, more especially at the present critical juncture when the ravages of the German submarines have made such inroads upon the Allies' shipping. Japan's mercantile marine is one of her activities which has benefited largely by the war, the great subsidised State line, the Japan Steamship Company, being now in a position to pay a dividend of 70 per cent., and other smaller lines showing equal, or even better, returns. These lines are regarded by Japan as one of her most valuable assets for carrying on her increased trade, it being of special note that, whereas on the long voyages the vessels formerly found it to their advantage to take 70 per cent. of their cargo from foreign ports touched at on the way, they are now able to get 80 per cent. of their cargo in Japan. This statement was made in connection with the running of the Japan Steamship Company, which, under Government restriction, provides special cheap rates for Japanese cargo, and is allowed to fix its own rates for cargo taken from foreign ports. There is no doubt, however, that the statement applies, also, to other Japanese lines, with the result that the actual increase of Japanese exports has been of disadvantage to the world's carrying trade generally, inasmuch as Japan's mercantile marine is now engaged in carrying only Japanese goods. In these circumstances, it is argued that Japan would do great service to the Allies by devoting a part of her mercantile marine to the carrying of those supplies of which they stand so much in need. Japan might well be guaranteed against loss in taking this step, the only sacrifice demanded of her being a diminution of those profits which she has drawn in such profusion since the war started. It is advisable and even necessary, however, that such a step should be taken by Japan with a full knowledge that it will entail on her some loss. One of the Japanese Ministers recently stated that Japan might do something in this direction so far as it did not affect the interests of her shipping business. Such an attitude as this seems unsatisfactory. The Allies are making great sacrifices in the cause of public rights and liberty. If they had been engaged in considering only their own interests Germany would long since have established her supremacy in Europe.

The Bishop of Victoria and family have returned to the Colony from Wei-hai-wei.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 29th September amounted to 60,692 tons and the sales to 52,662 tons.

A Chinese committed suicide by hanging himself at the back of 193, Hollywood Road, on Monday. It was reported that the deceased tied a rope round his neck and jumped out of the window.

As a token of esteem on the occasion of his impending departure for active service, Mr. G. Bristow was presented by the students of St. Joseph's College, yesterday, with a good wrist-watch.

Mr. S. Greenfield, money-changer, of 14, Pedder Street, has reported to the Police that between 9 p.m. on the 14th and 8 a.m. on the 15th inst., his partner, a Chinese named Tsoi Ching-sang, absconded with $20,000, the property of complainant.

The Police have received a report from Luikok that armed men entered that village and stole rifles, revolvers, money and jewellery. They stayed half-an-hour in the village and departed in the direction of the Chinese territory, taking with them one of the village scouts.

Mr. Mok Kon-sang has generously presented the Saiyingpun School with two Scholarships of the value of $30 per annum, to be called the Mok Kon-sang Senior and Junior Scholarships, open to pupils who have been on the roll for at least nine months, and tenable for one year.

Owing to some trouble with the depressor on the Peak Tramway last evening the cars, starting at 8.50, after completing the greater part of the journey, remained stationary for nearly an hour within fifty yards of the termini. The few passengers waited a while for developments and then walked to the stations.

An inquest was held at Devonport on Captain P. E. Hunt, D.S.O., son-in-law of the late Sir C. Clementi Smith, who was found shot at his official residence with a revolver by his side. The evidence showed that Captain Hunt, who was assistant to the Captain of the Dockyard, seemed in normal condition an hour before he was discovered dead. He had, however, appeared tired and over-worked. A verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind" was returned. Captain Hunt entered the Navy in 1895, and retired in 1913 at the age of 50, but was recalled for service in the present war.

By the death of the Rev. William Alan Rutherford, D.D., who died at Penrith on August 27th, at the age of 88 years, an early episode in our relations with Japan is recalled (says the *L. and C. Express*). He served on H.M.S. *Barossa* as a chaplain at the bombardment of the batteries in the Straits of Shimonoseki, and on the *Rodney* in the expedition to Nanking and the occupation of Yangchow. One of his early friends in the Far East was the Prince Ito, and they were together when an attempt was made to assassinate Ito on account of his advice on the Prince Choshiu affair. Sixteen would-be assassins broke into the house in which he lived, but, on entering, the men were immediately confronted with a brace of ship's pistols in the hands of the courageous Ito. Twelve of the men gave up their lives before the revolvers were emptied, and two others were killed with the sword, the remaining two bolting. Ito got a nasty sword cut on one cheek. On leaving the Service Dr. Rutherford became vicar of Alston-with-Garrigill.

THE WAR.

ENEMY SUBMARINE ACTIVITY.

TWO LINERS AND A MINESWEEPER SUNK.

ISLANDS IN RIGA GULF LOST TO RUSSIA.

GREAT BRITAIN AND HOLLAND.

FIGURES JUSTIFY BRITAIN'S ACTION.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

GENERAL RESULTS.

LONDON, October 15th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Yesterday's prisoners captured at Monchy-le-Preux numbered 64.

Hostile raiders eastward of Shrewsbury Forest were repulsed.

Hostile artillery were more active in the neighbourhood of Lens and Nieuport.

Our aircraft yesterday dropped one and a half tons of bombs on Ledeghem railway station and billets eastward of Lens.

Three German machines were brought down and one was driven down. Two of our machines are missing.

EARLIER CABLES.

ENEMY HEAVILY BOMBARD OUR POSITIONS.

LONDON, October 15th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy at night heavily bombarded our positions on the main ridge southward of Broodseinde.

Yesterday's raid at Monchy-le-Preux yielded 35 prisoners, 200 infantry killed, and destroyed seven dugouts.

The South Midland Territorials successfully raided last night north-eastward of Roeux and killed a number, destroyed dugouts and captured 12 prisoners.

"MUD DID US IN."

Details of Friday's battle in Flanders demonstrate how the weather robbed our troops of a great victory.

An officer summed up with what all ranks are saying, that the "mud did us in." Owing to the mud our troops were unable to hug the barrage in their customary fashion, giving the German machine-gunners unusual opportunities.

The enemy relied little upon his artillery during the assault in the forenoon upon the last spurs of Passchendale, but he had an unprecedented number of machine-guns in the bogs below.

At Poelcapelle and Crest Farm our men plugged and struggled, but they could do nothing with their legs held in the slime, while our barrage passed on, enabling enemy snipers and machine-gunners to literally spray them.

Around Poelcapelle our men fought recklessly and fiercely. The English and Scottish troops, working in small parties, entered the ruins of the village and temporarily evicted the enemy from the brewery, engaged in desperate bayonet work among the brick heaps and repelled successive counter-attacks until the weight of numbers and the absence of supports forced them to give ground.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, October 15th.

A wireless German official report states:—The English penetrated between the Scarpe and the Cambrai-Arras road, but our counter-attacks drove them out.

FRENCH FRONT.

RECIPROCAL ARTILLERY FIRING.

PARIS, October 15th.

A *communiqué* states:—On the Aisne front the reciprocal artillery firing continued most lively in the region of the plateaux between Ailles and Craonne.

On the right of the Meuse, there were violent artillery actions north of Hill 344.

German aviators last night bombarded in the region of Dunkirk, and there were several civilian casualties.

A *communiqué* states:—There was violent artillery activity in the region of the plateaux between Ailles and Craonne.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

STEAMER "MEDIC" TORPEDOED.

MANY LIVES LOST.

PARIS, October 16th.

The steamer *Medic*, carrying 559 passengers, including Algerian soldiers, some prisoners of war, and 67 of a crew, was torpedoed in the western Mediterranean.

Two hundred and fifty passengers are missing.

EARLIER CABLES.

ITALIAN STEAMER SUBMARINED.

GREEK OFFICIALS ON BOARD.

ATHENS, October 15th.

A German submarine torpedoed the Italian steamer *Bari*.

The submarine also sank several lifeboats.

Fifty survivors have gone to Corfu and 150 have gone to Italy.

The *Bari* had on board Greek officials who were returning home *viâ* Switzerland to Italy, but there is no news of their fate.

The pirates knew the Greek officials were on board through the espionage which is rife in Switzerland.

BRITISH AUXILIARIES LOST.

MERCANTILE CRUISER AND MINESWEEPER.

LONDON, October 15th.

The Admiralty reports that the minesweeping sloop *Begonia*, now overdue, may be considered as lost with all hands.

The British armed mercantile cruiser *Champagne* was torpedoed and sunk. Five officers and 51 of the crew perished.

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BALKANS FRONT.

FRENCH REPORT.

PARIS, October 15th.

An Eastern *communiqué* states:—There was a successful raid by British troops at Hamodos, west of Seres. One hundred and ten prisoners and two machine-guns were captured.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS.

LONDON, October 15th.

A British official despatch states:—The Scottish troops successfully raided Hamodos, south-westward of Seres, capturing 143 prisoners.

Our casualties were light.

Our aeroplanes bombed a dump and train at Cestovo, on the Doiran front.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN FRONT.

ITALIANS BREAK UP ENEMY ATTACK.

LONDON, October 15th.

An Italian official report states:—We completely broke up an attack near Lockavec, preceded by lavish artillery firing from Flondar to the sea.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANS WANT TIRPITZ.

AMSTERDAM, October 16th.

The Pan-Germans are campaigning in favour of the return of Admiral von Tirpitz to the Admiralty.

STRIKE TROUBLES IN ARGENTINA.

BUENOS AIRES, October 16th.

There has been a recrudescence of the strike troubles.

Railway strikers derailed a train driven by sailors.

The strikers killed three sailors and seriously wounded 30.

The Workers' Federation threatens to call a general strike if the Government enforces the decree for the resumption of rail traffic.

WOOL FOR SWEDEN CONDEMNED.

LONDON, October 16th.

The Prize Court has condemned wool valued at £140,000 consigned to the Swedish Army, but destined for Germany.

The President of the Court expressed surprise that a Government Department of a neutral country should be thus employed.

NATIONAL WAR BONDS.

LONDON, October 16th.

Applications for the National War Bonds amounted in 11 days to £38,000,000.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS SHIPS FROM CANADA.

LONDON, October 16th.

Great Britain has placed orders in Canada for 22 steel vessels aggregating in tonnage 150,000, to be launched early in 1918.

SWEDISH CABINET.

STOCKHOLM, October 16th.

M. Eden, the Liberal leader, is likely to succeed in forming a Coalition Cabinet of Liberal and Social-Democrats, with a Liberal casting vote. M. Branting will probably be included.

EARLIER CABLES.

GREAT BRITAIN AND HOLLAND.

NETHERLANDS SATISFIED.

LONDON, October 15th.

A telegram from Amsterdam anticipates an early settlement of the gravel and sand controversy, on the lines indicated in Holland's reply to Great Britain dated the 12th inst., as it is understood that Great Britain possesses the proofs Holland requested therein.

LATEST CABLES.

FIGURES JUSTIFY GREAT BRITAIN'S ACTION.

LONDON, October 16th.

In connection with the gravel affair in Holland, Reuter's Agency authoritatively learns that the Netherlands Government has admitted that if gravel has been used militarily its passage through Holland from Germany to Belgium was unneutral and indefensible. Hence the following figures justify the action of Great Britain. Before the war the requirements to keep up the roads and railways in Belgium were 1,320,000 tons annually. This could be supplied four times over from the quarries in Belgium, which are known to have been working to their fullest extent. Moreover, larger quantities were going to Belgium over the German railways, and further large quantities were going from Holland. The traffic on the Belgian roads and railways, except for military purposes, was absolutely insignificant. Therefore, there is virtually no civil demand. On the contrary, the enemy demands respecting roads and railways in the military area for trenches, dugouts, and "pill-boxes" were enormous. From January 1st to August 15th of this year the Germans imported into Belgium from Holland over 3,000,000 tons, and during the second half of August at the rate of 5,000,000 tons per annum. Thus, even the Netherlands Government's estimate of 1,650,000 tons annually as Belgium's civil requirements, which are grossly excessive, does not represent half what has gone through.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCHMEN'S TREACHERY.

PARIS, October 15th.

Bolo and Turmel and others have been charged with treachery and will be tried by Court-Martial.

THE GERMAN LANDING IN RIGA GULF.

UNSATISFACTORY STATE OF AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD, October 15th.

The entire Press expresses alarm at the German landing on Oesel.

The *Bourse Gazette* points out that the whole situation in Russia is now extremely complicated. It speaks of the "unsatisfactory state of affairs in the interior" as presenting an hitherto insoluble problem.

Another bourgeois newspaper, the *Retch*, partially attributes the latest blow to the unexampled frivolity of the political leaders, and the Socialist newspapers blame the Maximalists.

"HOUR OF TRIAL HAS ARRIVED."

LONDON, October 15th.

The *Times* Naval Correspondent says that the possible consequences of the present operations as regards Russia's position in the Baltic littoral and whole front from Petrograd to Vitebsk and Mohileff cannot be exaggerated. Once the islands are in German possession the shortened lines of communication will immensely increase the threat upon Reval and give the enemy virtual command of the Baltic.

The German concentration of a considerable fleet in the Eastern Baltic not only threatens Finland ports, but the Russian fleet may shortly be in grave danger. No doubt this contingency has occasioned M. Kerensky's stern words to the Baltic Fleet, "The hour of trial has arrived."

GERMAN PATROL BOAT FOUNDERS.

COPENHAGEN, October 15th.

The *Politiken* states that a German patrol-ship foundered in a heavy storm off Moeen.

GERMAN INTENTIONS.

STOCKHOLM, October 15th.

The Germans are expected to attempt the seizure of the Aland Islands and effect a landing in Finland before the ice sets in, with the view of attacking Helsingfors.

GERMANY'S PLOT AGAINST FINLAND AND COURLAND.

PARIS, October 15th.

Le Temps, commenting upon the situation in the Baltic, does not apprehend an early menace to Petrograd. One of the German objects is to destroy shipping still at liberty in the Gulf of Riga.

The Germans are probably preparing a plot against Finland and Courland.

THE OCCUPATION OF ARENSBURG.

LONDON, October 15th.

A wireless Russian official report states:—The enemy occupied Arensburg on Saturday.

Their aerial forces supporting the land operations, a squadron of enemy cruisers and torpedo-boats attempted to force the entrance to the Irbe Channel.

Our long-range guns cover the further movements into the Gulf of Riga.

Enemy torpedo-boats between the Oesel and Dago islands pressed back our patrol-boats in the direction of Moon Sound.

With naval reinforcements we compelled the enemy to retire.

GERMAN VERSION.

A wireless German official report states:—We rapidly made progress on Oesel Island, repeatedly overcoming the enemy. We cut off the Sworbe Peninsula from the North.

Our ships silenced the land batteries.

We are advancing towards the east coast.

The Russians are retreating in order to escape over the mole connecting Oesel Island with Moon Island.

LATEST CABLES.

ISLANDS REGARDED AS LOST.

LONDON, October 16th.

Well-informed circles in Petrograd regard the Oesel and Dago islands as lost.

Nevertheless, the value of Riga to the enemy is small until the western fairway of the Gulf is cleared, which is impracticable so long as the forts on the western peninsula of Oesel hold out.

The Russians destroyed the fairway two years ago by sinking interned German craft laden with stone and cement. It is pointed out that the islands are likely to be an admirable Zeppelin base against Petrograd.

SUCCESSFUL ENEMY TRICKERY.

Preparations for landing, which were undertaken by two divisions, were made with the most minute care, and included a clever piece of trickery, the enemy succeeding in altering the position of the buoys marking the minefields between the islands and the mainland, causing a number of Russian scouts to run ashore, whereby warning of the enemy landing could not be given.

EARLIER CABLES.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

"WHAT AMERICA INTENDS TO DO."

WASHINGTON, October 15th.

President Wilson, in a proclamation, sets aside October 24th as "Liberty Day." He urges the people in every city, town, and hamlet to assemble and pledge to one another, and the Government the fullest measure of financial support for the Liberty Loan. "Let the result be so impressive and emphatic that it will echo throughout the enemy empire as an index of what America intends to do to bring this war to a victorious conclusion."

LATEST CABLES.

AMERICA AND THE ALLIES' CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, October 16th.

Mr. Lansing has declared that he is considering the question of the representation of the United States at the forthcoming Allies' Conference at Paris.

EARLIER CABLES.

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

ZURICH, October 15th.

A telegram from Karlsruhe states that the Government has refused to appoint a Parliamentary Committee to investigate the charges against Herren Haase, Dittmann and Vogtherr, as the evidence has already been sent to the Imperial Court.

BAVARIA'S POTATO CROPS.

LEIPZIG, October 15th.

The Minister of the Interior, replying to complaints in the Bavarian Diet, said, "We should not be optimistic regarding the potato crops. The greatest precautions are necessary as regards all rationing. The supplies of leather for civilians are the worst conceivable, occasioning the greatest anxiety. There is no prospect of relieving the shortage of petroleum and benzine."

KAISER TO VISIT CONSTANTINOPLE.

SULTAN RECEIVES IMPERIAL VISITOR.

AMSTERDAM, October 15th.

Great preparations are being made at Constantinople for the visit of the Kaiser. The streets are being decorated.

Prince Ziaddin and Enver Pasha will welcome the Kaiser at an outlying station.

The Sultan will receive the Kaiser at Constantinople station, surrounded by Princes and Cabinet dignitaries.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS AND WAR CREDITS.

AMSTERDAM, October 15th.

The agenda for the meeting of the German Socialist party includes several motions to reject the War Credits.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

PRAYERS FOR ITS SUCCESS.

LONDON, October 15th.

The Archbishop of Dublin, addressing the Protestant Synod, said that the Irish Convention had discussed the most grave and most controversial matters in a spirit of good-will, which had grown daily.

The Archbishop asked for prayers for the success of the Convention's task.

PARLIAMENT REASSEMBLES

LONDON, October 15th.

Parliament again assembles to-morrow.

Among the early business the Government is expected to ask for an extension of the life of Parliament for six months.

The most important business ahead is the new Vote of Credit, when the Prime Minister is expected to make an important speech.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE SOUTH-WEST.

PEKING, October 16th.

The President has wired to Luk Wing-ting to persuade him not to oppose Tan Chi-sui.

The Cabinet meeting decided that if Luk Wing-ting cannot obey the Government will send troops to attack the South-West.

TIENTSIN FLOODS.

The Government will lend 700,000 dollars to relieve distress caused by the Tientsin flood. Liang Chi-chao went to Tientsin to examine the conditions prevailing.

BRITISH TRADE FOR NINE MONTHS.

LONDON, October 15th.

The total Imports for the period between January 1st, 1917, and September 30th, 1917, were £776,702,153, and the Exports £283,091,086.

In the above returns there is an increase in exports of £72,750,649, and an increase in imports of £14,700,150 over the returns for the same period in 1916.

CHEVRONS FOR WARSERVICE

LONDON, October 15th.

The Press Bureau announces that the War Office is arranging for the issue of a red chevron for officers and soldiers who entered a theatre of war in 1914.

A blue chevron will be bestowed upon those entering subsequently, with an additional blue chevron for each year's service.

This ensures a special distinctive mark for those who served in the overseas war theatres.

MICHAELIS GONE EAST.

AMSTERDAM, October 15th.

A Berlin official despatch states that the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. Michaelis, has gone to the occupied territories in the East.

ON THE ROAD TO TRIESTE

VITAL STEPS TOWARDS THE COMING TRIUMPH.

[BY DR. WALTER SETON.]

[Dr. Walter Seton has just returned from a visit to the Italian front, where he has travelled over most of the ground covered by the new offensive.]

Towering above Gorizia to the north, raking a devastated city from end to end with shells, stands Monte Santo, the Holy Mountain, so called because there nestles on its slopes a great convent. In May, 1917, the Italians established themselves for a brief while on Monte Santo, but had to withdraw. To-day, the Italian tricolour is waving on its summit.

That is a great achievement in itself. Monte Tanto stands in a pivotal position, a kind of vast hinge where the double front of the Middle Isonzo joins the Carso front. What will come next? Probably the capture of Monte San Gabriele, and when that is done Gorizia will be free from Austrian fire.

ISONZO AND HERMADA.

Further north the Italians have made a notable advance. In May, 1917, they threw themselves across the Isonzo north of Canale, but it was a short-lived success. Once again they have crossed the river, and this time they have stayed on the left bank. This news, coupled with the fact that the Italians are establishing themselves on the Bainsizza Plateau, shows that a very substantial advance has been made to the east of the Middle Izonzo.

Interesting and important as these two developments are, the storm sector in the present Italian fighting is, and ought to be, around Hermada. An official message told us that Italian airmen were bombarding the lines of communication between Hermada and Trieste, but other messages state that "the Italians occupy all the lower slopes, and are advancing towards the summit." They have also assaulted Hills 241 and 247 in front of Selo, and have captured at that point thousands of prisoners—which means a frontal attack on Hermada. Meanwhile, it is clear from several accounts that the naval forces, British and Italian, are co-operating by shelling the sides of Hermada from the sea, and in particular shelling the railway line from Trieste to Duino, by which Austrian reinforcements might be brought up.

All this means that Hermada is practically besieged on all sides. It is still too early to prophesy whether Hermada will fall this time. It is not impossible that the Italians will have to take two bites at the cherry, as they did in the case of Monte Santo, but whether this is so or not, Hermada will fall—and after that Trieste will be entered.



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THREE YEARS OF WAR.

[BY HALL CAINE.]

Three years ago one of the oldest and feebiest of men, being crowned in the name of God, and exercising the Vicarship of Christ in his Country, signed with his trembling hand the proclamation which plunged the world into this war. History will concern itself with the cause of his act, but the motive assigned for it was that a member of his family—a worthy, but quite commonplace Austrian gentleman, as I have reason to know and say—had been foully done to death. For that crime millions have since died, millions have been wounded, and millions on millions have been brought down to the depths of misery.

It sounds like lunacy. One wonders what mad game the world has been playing. Bloodshed is, indeed, the staple of history, and history is the story of how often and with what merciless brutality the children of men have slain each other. But if we could detach ourselves from all thought of the impulses with which we are prosecuting this war, all question of the righteousness of our cause, and conceive of God walking not in the garden but the desert of this war-worn world, to make a reckoning of the good and the bad in the doings of the past three years, what an audit it would seem to be—what a lesson, such as history has never before supplied, for the people who have been saying that war has a nobility and grandeur of its own, that it is productive of more good than evil, and is a beneficial influence in the betterment of mankind!

RECKONING WAR'S LOSSES.

Think, first, of the injury the war has inflicted on the ordinary conditions of civilised existence. During the 40 odd years preceding August 2nd, 1914, the chief activities of Europe, in science, law, legislation, literature, art and general industry, were directed towards protecting and purifying human life, making it more clean and sweet and secure. There has never been a great war that has not lowered the standard of existence, but during the past three years, by the new necessities of modern warfare, from five to 25 millions of human creatures have been living a great part of their lives in holes in the ground, exposed to the uncleanness and disease that belong to the condition of the savage man.

Think, next, of the loss the war has inflicted on the world's wealth—not the wealth that is represented by title-deeds or pass-books or gold and silver coins in the strong rooms of banks, but the only wealth that is necessary to the well-being of the race, the natural wealth that comes from the soil, at the call of the sun and the rain and the changing seasons and the plough in the hands of man. There has never been a great war that has not diminished the sum of this natural wealth; but the present war, by the very number of the nations engaged in it, has probably come nearer than any previous one to starving a large part of the human family. Not to the day of doom will the world recover from this three years' loss of its natural wealth. Nature works no overtime. The thousand sunrises since August, 1914, can never come again.

Then think of the loss to the world in human labour. Every great war has in some measure paralysed industrial enterprise, but the necessities of modern warfare have been gone near to killing it. By submerging nearly all industry in the one sole work of producing those munitions of war which have now to be supplied in illimitable quantities, the ordinary progress of civilisation in Europe has for the past three years been brought well-nigh to a standstill. This, too, is a loss that is irretrievable. It has yet to be seen if the energies of the world can ever make up for it.

But the waste of human labour is the least part of the world's injury. If the output of all the munition factories of the world since August, 1914, had been sunk to the bottom of the sea, that would have been waste enough, but think of the uses their products have been put to. As man does not live by bread alone, his first duty, after the necessities of food and clothing have been satisfied, is to surround himself with those things of beauty and sanctity which link his life with the past and carry it on to the future. But the business of war is to batter down and burn up all such sacred and historic monuments, and never before has it done its work so ruthlessly. Peace builds cities; war destroys them. The big guns and high explosives of modern warfare, thundering and pounding on the habitations of man, have left vast tracts of Europe more bare and barren than the fiery desert. Large ports of Belgium, of Northern France, of Serbia, and of Galicia, lately so full of life and fruitfulness, now look as if the rake of hell had gone over them. Where there were homes and inns and churches in which people lived and loved and worshipped from generation to generation, there is only a wilderness of empty space whereon no stone stands above another. Nothing like this has happened before in all the mad history of war. Neither earthquake nor eruption has ever wrought such ruin. It is irreparable. No indemnity can restore what has been wrecked. Northern Europe may be rebuilt, but then it will be another Europe. The past that was alive in it is dead.

MISERY THE CAMP FOLLOWER.

Then think of the misery which scenes like these involve. Misery is the camp-follower of all wars. There has never been a great war without its train of suffering, but the suffering of the past three years seems to have had no parallel in human story. Whole nations have been plunged into it, and the greatest suffering has been that of the small and the powerless. Man that is born of woman must needs feel the ties of blood and brotherhood. Hence he gathers his children together into groups that have the same faith and the same customs, and speak the same dear tongue. That, in the mysterious workings of Providence, is the origin of the national spirit, and the love of Motherland is totally undisturbed by any thought of whether she is big or little, strong or weak. My country is my mother, and therefore I love her and think her the fairest spot the sun shines upon. But when war comes, in the armour of the great nations, it has usually no use for such emotions. Faith custom, language and kindred count for nothing against a momentary military advantage, or even the lust of a little earth. That was what happened three years ago, when Austria marched over Serbia and Germany over Belgium driving the native-born people, with their women and little children, from their smoking homes and scattering them over the world.

For this, too, there can be no possible reparation. Misery cannot be paid for. Belgium will regain her sovereignty, and material amends will be made to her, but when peace is proclaimed the Belgians will go back not to a country but to a cemetery. Every step of their homeward way will be (as the Prime Minister has finely said) a Station of the Cross to the scene of their Calvary. And if their resurrection is to come (as God grant it may) it will be peace, not war, that will bring it.

Then think of the injury the world has sustained during the past three years from the loss of population. For the propagation of the race, and the happiness and general well-being of the human family, nature wants her youngest, strongest, bravest and most resourceful. But these are precisely what war demands for its work of bloodshed and destruction. Despoiling the world of the flower of its manhood, it condemns some to enforced celibacy, some to life-long injury, and many to death. Every great war has committed this mad crime against the world and its Creator; but surely no war before the present one has done it so deliberately, so self-consciously, so shamelessly, and on so great a scale. For this, too, no reparation is possible. Gold and silver cannot pay for the loss of flesh and blood. No accession of territory can atone to us for the lives of our dead that lie under their wooden crosses along the sea in Flanders. The everlasting surf of proud if scorching tears that washes that consecrated coast will not be stayed by indemnities and annexations. When peace comes, after all this sacrifice of life, she must bring more than the conquering sword in her hand, or the victory will be in vain.

A MORAL CATASTROPHE.

Then think of the wrong this war has done to the moral sense of mankind. Every war, whatever its necessity or justification, is an outrage on humanity, but war in our time, as never before in man's history, is a crime. In past ages there has been much to excuse it. Differences of language, conflicts of faith and divisions of space, not to speak of more sinister evils, have been sufficient to create the atmosphere of mistrust and suspicion in which wars have been bred. But modern education, travel, commerce, literature and, above all, science, with its mysterious and angelic power (as in the telegraph) of bringing people in a moment into the same place, ought to have broken down the barriers that separated the nations by showing them that they were "members one of another," with the same joys and sorrows, the same weakness in the presence of man's relentless enemy, the elements, and the same dependence on the merciful Father, Who is over all. They have not done so. War has come with its insensate brutalities; and in a day all the barbed wire fences of ignorance and prejudice have been set up afresh, charged with redoubled currents of hatred and malice and lust of blood.

Had one-tenth of all the lives destroyed by this three years' war been swallowed up by flood or earthquake (by another and more frightful Messina or Galveston or San Francisco) what a wave of human brotherhood would have swept over the nations, making the whole world kin! But man, not nature, has been the author of this tragedy, so people in Germany rejoice over the sinking of the *Lusitania*, and illuminate the streets of Berlin after the slaughter of little children in London.

What a moral catastrophe! Can humanity ever recover from it? After the bitterness of the past three years is any reconciliation of the peoples possible. If not is a real peace conceivable? When the end come will it only be a cessation of activities? Shall we of the Allied countries ever be able to take the hand of a German again? In looking to the future of the civilised nations must we always think and feel as if one hundred millions of our fellow-creatures did not exist? Some of us who are not visionaries used to dream of a day when humanity would step out of the darkness and put on the armour of light—is that to be another of our dead joys and buried hopes on the road of life?

THE WRONG TO RELIGION.

And then think, finally, of the wrong this three years' war has done to religion. For two thousand years faith has been working for the Christianisation of the world. It has been a long and almost hopeless labour in the past, with so many temporalities to contend against, so many pagan impulses to overcome. If there is one thing certain about Jesus Christ it is that chief among His purposes was that of bringing war to an end, of substituting for the force of arms the force of righteousness. Painfully through the ages has religion toiled after that great ideal, although again and again it has been compelled to see the Vicars of Christ girding themselves with the sword in spite of the rebuke of Gethsemane. But in these later days we were telling ourselves that in spite of all the machinations of military despotism, the Gospel of Peace was sweeping through the world. We held conferences to celebrate its victorious advance, and great German theologians, like Harnack, came to England to preach the doctrine of universal pacification. Down to the first days of August, 1914, we were praying in our churches, with a fervour and conviction never felt before, that God would give us peace in our time, that He would grant to all nations a spirit of unity and concord, that He would save us from violent and untimely deaths, and, above all, that His Kingdom might come on earth even as it is in Heaven.

And then—what then! At the first blast of war the gospel of peace was gone; the nations were hardening their hearts; the clergy, under holy orders from the Prince of Peace, were shouldering rifles and going out to kill; the Harnacks of Germany, with a blasphemy never known before in written or spoken words, were calling on God to strengthen their arms that they might kill more and more Englishmen; and then there came three years of rapine, murder, slaughter, rape, and every horror known to hell.

What a shock! If the dead were to awake (after their long dream of a heaven that was to right the wrongs and heal the wounds of their lives on earth) to find there was no Heaven and no healing, could the shock be greater? Was our dream a delusion? The law of love which proceeded from the Cross, was it inconsistent with the laws of life? Did it fail us at the last moment? Is the Christianisation of the world farther off than ever? Are there two Christianities, one for individual man and the other for the State? Will God's Kingdom never come? Is it useless and foolish to hope for a commonwealth of humanity, a league of nations for the protection of the world's peace? Is peace impossible, and will war last as long as man?

Thank God, there is no reason to think that. That darkest hour is the hour before the dawn, and out of the very blackness of the present I see hope for the future—such hope as the world has never known before. Man's days are as a span, yet I think some of us will live to see not only peace but the end of war.—*Daily Chronicle.*

A SOLDIER DRUMMER.

Probably no member of the "Fantastics" arouses more interest at each performance than does Mr. Bert Wiles, the blonde young drummer-xylophonist. The manner in which he presides over an imposing series of drums, cymbals, horns, castanets, and other "unusual effects" is an entertainment in itself. It will doubtless interest our readers to learn that this young musician belongs to a patriotic Australian family whose record in the present war of nations is a fine one. Notwithstanding his boyish appearance, Mr. Wiles is a soldier who has done "his bit" for his country, for, immediately on the outbreak of war, he succeeded in getting accepted for active service, and was one of the volunteers who left Australia with the first contingent. His father (Captain Wiles) and his two brothers were also members of the first battalion that sailed from the Commonwealth, and the former was one of the first officers to make the supreme sacrifice. One of the two brothers (Lieutenant Wiles) was also killed in action, but the younger of the two is still in the trenches. Some time ago Mr. Bert Wiles was invalided back to Australia, and it was only when he had been declared unfit for further service that he reluctantly got into mufti again.



THE NATIONAL POSITION.

"PALATABLE FACTS" FROM THE PRIME MINISTER.

The Prime Minister had a very encouraging and satisfactory story to tell the House of Commons and the nation on the day before the adjournment. "With reasonable economy," he said, "there is no chance of the enemy starving us out." His speech roused pleasurable emotions (says *The Daily Telegraph*).

Mr. Kennedy Jones, in a maiden speech, had adjured the Prime Minister to tell the nation the worst—not forgetting the very worst. He seemed anxious to know the dreadful total of the tonnage at the bottom of the sea, and his exact chance of starvation. Mr. Lloyd George agreed that it was a good thing to know the worst, but he jocularly added that it was also useful to tell people what was palatable. These palatable facts may be briefly summarised. First, as to the food position:

Our stocks of cereals, which were the lowest on record early in the year, have very considerably improved.

This time last year we had a stock of 6,480,000 quarters of wheat. It is now 8,500,000 quarters.

The increase in food values owing to closer milling and the saving in bread consumption represent a saving of 70,000 quarters weekly.

Similarly as to food production:

Last December the cultivated acreage was between two and three hundred thousand acres down on the previous year. It is now a million acres to the good, which represents some three or four million tons of foodstuffs.

The British harvest promises to be better than for many years.

By the spring there are likely to be 8,000 tractors available.

On the other hand, the cereal harvests of the world are not good, and we shall have to think of the needs of our Allies, especially France and Italy, who will be larger buyers than usual. Hence the duty of strict economy continues as before, for it is incumbent on us to look forward, not merely to next year, but also to 1919.

ACTUAL SHIPPING LOSSES.

The Prime Minister then dealt with our shipping losses from mines and submarines. The German Government, who cheerfully promised their people that the U-boat would bring England to her knees by August, are now heartening them up by claiming to sink between 450,000 and 500,000 tons net of British shipping a month. The word net is important, for it means that this is the figure after allowance has been made for all new shipping. The Prime Minister rebutted this claim with figures of our actual losses:

In April (our worst months) 560,000 tons.
In July 320,000 tons.
In August (on basis of the first fifteen days) Still less.

But these are all gross figures. Our net losses during the six months have been under 250,000 tons, and during the last two months 175,000 tons. That is to say, our net losses during the six months have been one-half what the Germans claimed them to be, and only one-third during the last two months. In fact, our losses are diminishing, while our building is increasing, and this even though more German submarines are operating against us. We have to thank for this, in part, the effective measures taken by the Admiralty—naturally, the Prime Minister did not enlarge upon these—and in part the admirable work of Sir Joseph Maclay, who, in spite of considerably diminished tonnage, has yet contrived to carry 150,000 more tons in British ships. Mr. Lloyd George gave some surprising figures as to the amount of new shipbuilding for the mercantile marine.

In peace time the normal output is anything under 2,000,000 tons.

In 1915 we built 688,000.
In 1916 we built 538,000.
In 1917 (first six months), 484,000.
Second six months (estimated), 1,420,000.

The last figure includes 330,000 tons purchased from abroad, but if the estimate proves correct we shall put as much new shipping into the water this year as in a normal year of peace. At the same time, our naval construction output will also be up on last year by some hundreds of tons, and the United States is also building hard.

UNDIMINISHED CONFIDENCE.

All this was very welcome hearing, and led up to a brief and guarded reference to the general military position. The Prime Minister said that the plan of the Allies for 1917 had been a continued and simultaneous converging movement against Germany. Events in Russia had frustrated that hope. One claw of the nippers—Mr. Lloyd George's fingers unconsciously illustrated the position—had been put out of action. Thus the brunt of the fighting had fallen on ourselves, and though there had been no great break through, he claimed that our Armies had won very considerable successes. So he bade them be of good hope. Things in Russia were mending, and when Russia had recovered and America was "really in"—dramatic emphasis was laid on the phrase—we should see great events. Meanwhile, our duty was to face the hour with the old temper of the race, and show our patience, our endurance, and our inflexible resolve to win. All this was finely delivered without a shadow of boasting, but with an earnest and resonant confidence that took the House.

Mr. Asquith followed in similar vein, saying that he saw no cause for anxiety in the military position, and looked forward to victory with undiminished confidence. But for the Russian breakdown, he had no doubt that the Allies by this time would have established an "overwhelming preponderance" over the enemy. The most important part of Mr. Asquith's speech, however, was the glowing tribute which he paid to the patriotism and endurance of Labour, as exemplified by the remarkable figures relating to agricultural production and ship-building given by the Prime Minister. He said:—Those of us who have watched, as some of us have at very close quarters, from the very earliest moment the progress of the war, know that the success which we have achieved, the power of resistance which we have displayed, the development—the unexampled and unhoped for development—of our resources are due more than to any other cause, to the willing and zealous co-operation of the labour classes of this country. They have gone into the Army and swelled its ranks. They have turned away from their old accustomed industries into new fields of labour. They have suspended and put in abeyance traditions, customs, rules, and usages which were very dear to them. They have done so, willingly, they have done so patriotically, and the result has been a result which, I believe, has never been achieved in the history of a free and still less of an unfree country in the history of the world—the united co-operation of the whole population in the supreme national task. That spirit, I am certain, will continue to animate them, and will produce even greater results in the future than it has in the past.

Mr. Wardle was quick to take note of this tribute, and said that the attitude of Labour depended now as always during the war, on the way in which it was approached. Labour could be led; it would not be driven.

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)

DISHONOURING GREECE.

PRINCE GEORGE'S APPEAL TO THE EX-KING.

M. VENIZELOS ON ROYALIST POLICY.

In his speech in the Greek Chamber recently M. Politis, Minister for Foreign Affairs, referring to proposals made during the Gounaris Ministry's tenure of office that Greece should join the Allies, said that all true friends of Greece warned King Constantine and the Government that the interests of the country and the Dynasty required that Greece should offer her immediate support to the Protecting Powers, urging that otherwise she would find herself at the mercy of the Powers holding the mastery of the seas. "The Greek Ministers abroad," continued M. Politis, "never ceased saying to us, 'Make haste, have trust in the Protecting Powers. Be sure that Greece's reward is guaranteed.' Even Prince George telegraphed from Paris to King Constantine:—

'I entreat you on my knees, with all my soul and with all my strength, in the interest of the nation whose destiny rests with you alone—in God's name, make up your mind: if you do not, it will be the suicide of the nation.'

"In another telegram Prince George said to the King:—

'The want of confidence which you are showing towards the Protecting Powers is having the effect daily of turning them against Greece. The Allies are saying that it is the King who prevents Greece from taking action, and in these conditions the Powers, finding themselves dealing with a non-constitutional country, are asking themselves whether they can henceforth continue to negotiate with a country autocratically governed.'

"Prince George adds:—

'I entreat you with all my soul, with all the feelings of affection which I have for you and for our country, to put an end to a situation full of terrible dangers and consequences, and, believe me, this is the last minute in which you can save Greece from these dangers.

'I fear much that Greece is sacrificing her interests and the interests of Hellenism to Bulgaria. I thank God that I was not included among those who will be held responsible before the history of Greece for what happened then.'

On the subject of the Serbo-Greek Treaty, M. Politis refuted the assertion that Serbia in May, 1914, refused Greece her military support. When Greece asked for the military support of Serbia in the event of war against Turkey, Serbia hastened to reply on June 3rd that she recognized it to be her duty to fulfil all her obligations, and she informed the Grand Vizier that everything that affected Greece also affected her ally Serbia.

At the conclusion of the Foreign Minister's speech all the deputies rose, enthusiastically calling out, "Long live Serbia. Long live the Great Powers, our Allies."

M. Venizelos traced the history of events from the Balkan War down to the present. He dealt with the relations between Greece and Bulgaria, and admitted that had he believed that the cession of Kavala to Bulgaria would have ensured permanent peace in the Balkans, he would not have hesitated to agree to it. He said that the ultimatum to Turkey was the result of the persecution of the Hellenic element in the Turkish population, and alluded to the subsequent proposal of the Grand Vizier to meet him (M. Venizelos) in Brussels to discuss the question of the Islands. This proposal he had accepted, and he was disposed to treat the question on a fair basis, but meanwhile general war broke out and the meeting never took place.

M. Venizelos proceeded to give a detailed account of his conferences with King Constantine on the question of a departure from neutrality. The Prime Minister explained how advantage was taken of King Constantine's illness, and how Royalist emissaries duped the people, telling them they had to choose between the King and Venizelos, and between peace and war. He declared that the Royalist policy had sacrificed Greece's interests in order to serve Germany, King Constantine's motto being "Deutschland über Alles." M. Venizelos dealt severely with M. Rallis and M. Gounaris, and expressed the conviction that the latter was an agent of the Central Powers and of their allies. Referring to German propaganda, he maintained that Baron Schenck worked under Royal patronage. M. Venizelos then made some interesting revelations, reading out a number of diplomatic documents.

The Opposition was very meagrely represented in the House, and no one replied to the accusations brought by the Prime Minister, whose speech, which took more than six hours in delivery, with one brief interruption, elicited immense enthusiasm.

THE SPANISH MONARCHY.

WAR TIME TROUBLES.

CAUSE OF DISCONTENT.

[FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT AT MADRID.]

There is a persistent inclination in certain circles of Spanish society to attribute the recent growth of the Republican movement to foreign influence. The story set about by the German agents in the Press is that the British and French Governments are lavishing untold wealth here among the Spanish proletariat with a view to upsetting the Monarchy.

It may be as well to point out once more that the prevailing discontent is not confined to the so-called elements of disorder or even to the wage-earners; it extends to practically the whole of the middle and professional classes. It is of very recent growth, and is due in great measure to the equivocal behaviour of successive Spanish Governments with regard to the war.

Ever since the death of Senor Salmeron, Republicanism in Spain had been steadily losing ground. As King Alfonso grew to man's estate his personal popularity and liberal inclinations robbed it of its *raison d'être* among educated men, while the perpetual differences between those who aspired to be its leaders deprived it of any credit it might have had with the masses. When Azcarate, Melquiades Alvarez and their friends left it to found the Reformist party five years ago, on the ground that under so enlightened and liberal a King as Alfonso XIII. their democratic ideals might well be realized within the Monarchy, Republicanism appeared to have received its death blow. King Alfonso, indeed, showed his willingness to listen to the Reformers. He called them to the Palace on several occasions and appeared desirous of meeting their suggestions halfway. But those audiences remained without effect. The Reformists could never find a basis of agreement with the "Rotating" parties. None of their members succeeded in entering a Liberal Ministry. They fell between two stools, and despite good intentions, much individual ability, and many good speeches, they remained without influence upon the course of political events. Meanwhile the Republicans thus bereft of their best men split up into factions, whose petty quarrels reduced the whole movement to impotence and stagnation.

KING ALFONSO'S POPULARITY.

The outbreak of war still further strengthened the position of the Monarchy. Even those who looked upon royalty as a luxury in times of peace were sensible of the advantage in times of war of possessing a Monarch who was as popular abroad as at home, and could speak to his brother Monarchs on terms of personal friendship and equality; a Monarch of modern outlook and wide interests, yet one in whose blood flowed the history of Spain with all its great traditions. His ties of blood and friendship with England and his warm sympathies for France were guarantees that Spanish foreign policy would steadily incline in the direction required by the political and geographical situation of the country, in spite of the naural prejudices of the Church, the army, and the aristocracy. Spaniards were also impressed by the grateful recognition accorded by all the belligerent nations to the King's efforts on behalf of the wounded and prisoners of war. They saw that their King's humane intentions were enhancing Spanish prestige far and wide; and the dream of a final Congress at Madrid at which King Alfonso should appear as the restorer of peace to an exhausted world acquired ever greater consistency in their minds. The King's popularity perhaps reached its height last January, when some 9,000 mayors of Spain presented his Majesty with an address of loyalty and admiration for his work of mercy.

The remarkable change that has come over the temper of the people between then and now is due to the growing conviction that the early promise of Spanish policy has been fulfilled; that Spanish statecraft has not moved with the times either at home or abroad, and that Spain is in danger of finding herself, when peace is declared, friendless, and diminished alike in power and in credit. The German submarine campaign against Spanish merchant shipping; the helplessness of the Spanish Government, in face of it, contrasted with the spirited conduct of the daughter States of South America, and especially of Argentina; the Russian Revolution, and, more than all, the entry of the United States into the war, showed them that the world beyond the frontiers of Spain was moving fast towards great ideals under the impulse of mighty energies; and that Spain could no longer safely profess indifference to these things.

The crisis came with the torpedoing of the steamer *San Fulgencio*. The note that Count Romanones proposed to send to Berlin was the inevitable consequence of his previous note in reply to the German notification of blockade, but it was in consequence that the German Party determined to prevent at all costs. They loudly proclaimed that if Count Romanones had his way there would be not only civil war in Spain, but also war with Germany—the greatest of all conceivable disasters. The partisans of the Allies, less noisy and influential but perhaps equally numerous, shared the view of the Prime Minister and his Foreign Minister that Germany, rather than lose the priceless advantages, present and future (especially future) of Spanish hospitality would give way. The fight raged fiercely, but caution won the day. At a Cabinet council presided over by the King the Note was modified, Spain receded from the strong position she had taken up a few weeks before, and Count Romanones resigned and published his now famous memorandum.

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)

STATE CARE OF THE BLIND

IMPORTANT PROPOSALS.

In the report of the Inter-departmental Committee on the Welfare of the Blind, of which Mr. Hayes Fisher is chairman, important conclusions based on three years of investigation are recorded. The main recommendation is the creation of a new "special department whose function shall be the general care and supervision of the blind." This department would form part of the Ministry of Health, when it is created, and meantime be set up in the Local Government Board. Its administration would be carried out under the immediate guidance of a strong advisory committee of persons associated with the care of the blind, and the department, with the advisory committee, would form a central authority, which would be empowered to make grants out of the funds provided by Parliament from the Education Vote.

According to the committee the initial capital most essential is that required for increasing the workshop accommodation. Some 3,000 places are urgently needed, and the capital sum required is estimated by the report, at £500,000. The committee recommend that steps should be taken for the more uniform and effectual notification of ophthalmia neonatorum, which is responsible for over 10 per cent. of the blindness in the country. The provision and wearing of goggles in dangerous occupations should be made more "widely obligatory than it is at present." After-care of blind children attending school should be made general, a register being kept, and special myope schools should be established. The Government should consider the desirability of increasing the facilities for the higher education and professional training of blind persons, and extending the grants payable in respect of pupils undergoing professional training, and the central authority should endeavour to secure financial assistance for blind persons embarking on professional careers. The possibility of the blind adopting business callings, says the report, should receive more consideration, and the position of blind typists should have the "careful attention" of the central authority. The committee state it as their opinion that a limited number of blind typists might be employed in Government and other large offices. Piano-tuning and massage are other callings mentioned as suitable by the report, and the attention of local education authorities is drawn to "the desirability of employing blind tuners for school pianos."

In regard to industrial training, attention, the committee say, should be given to the possibility of developing the bedding and upholstery business, and the Education Department, with the central authority, should co-ordinate existing schemes of industrial training for the blind. "The crux of the problem," says the report, "is the inadequacy of workshop accommodation," the committee's recommendation in connection with which has already been given. The committee consider the central authority should, besides providing the additional places required in workshop, try to get Government contracts for blind institutions, eliminate present "unnecessary competition," giving special attention to the amalgamation of workshops in London, and visit and assist blind person working at home "in the purchase of materials and the marketing of their goods," drawing up a "systematic scheme" for this. They should also pay "particular attention" to the employment of blind women, co-ordinate the efforts of the various organisations which care for the blind outside institutions, take steps to secure "an adequate pension" for "the incapable blind" (for which a special grant should be given them). A separate paragraph records the committee's view that the steps which will have been taken to ensure the welfare of blinded sailors and soldiers merit "the greatest confidence and approbation."

After their three years' investigation the committee "want to impress upon the country the extremely hopeful nature of the problem." In 1901 one person in 1,285 was reported blind; in 1911 the figure was 1 in 1,370. The committee are convinced that if their recommendations are adopted "the proportion of the blind to the population will be gradually and permanently reduced."

SENOR MAURA'S ANTI-ALLY SPEECH.

The fall of Count Romanones was the beginning of trouble for the Monarchy. No sooner were the Germanophil Liberals under Alhucemas installed in office than Señor Maura was put up by the Germanophil Conservatives to destroy if possible the impression produced by the publication of Count Romanones' memorandum. To Señor Maura belongs the distinction of making in the course of his great speech against the Allies in the Bull Ring on April 29th the first direct attack upon the personal power of the King. The example was ill-omened. The challenge thrown down by Señor Maura on behalf of Germany was taken up by the partisans of the Allies, who unanimously endorsed Count Romanones' policy of resistance to German pretensions, and demanded an immediate rupture of diplomatic relations. The frankly anti-monarchical character of the speeches delivered on that occasion must not obscure the fact that the speakers one and all based their attacks on the Crown upon the alleged Germanophil influence of the Camarilla in foreign policy.

The floodgates of criticism were now opened, and every class and every party that had a grievance (and there were many) laid it at the door of the *régime* and called vaguely for reform. The silent revolt of the Barcelona garrison against injustice, favouritism, and neglect, approved and supported by the whole Army; the return of the Reformists to the Republican ranks; the open preparations for a general strike; the formation of syndicates for self-defence among Civil servants; the sudden demand of the Catalans for Home Rule, and their unprecedented co-operation with the Radicals against the central authority—these movements in combination rapidly developed an impetus which reduced constitutional government to a farce and exposed the Monarchy itself to peril.

WAR FINANCE.

COMMITTEE'S CRITICISMS.

The Public Accounts Committee of the House of Commons recently issued a report which contains various general and particular criticisms of the finance of the standing departments during the year of war lately concluded. "The time has now arrived," the Committee say, "when Estimates more approaching to those in force in normal times should be presented to Parliament." The general criticism of the Committee is given in the following paragraphs:

In the year 1915-1916 and subsequent years the total expenditure on the Navy, the Army, and Ministry of Munitions has been met from the Vote of Credit, token Estimates only being presented to Parliament in respect of those services. Your Committee are of opinion that, whatever may have been the necessity for this procedure in the earlier stages of the war, the time has now arrived when Estimates more approaching to those in force in normal times should be presented to Parliament, not merely for the fighting services, but also, where practicable, for the new services now charged direct to the Vote of Credit, *e.g.*, War Refugees, Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic), War Trade Department.

At present under the Vote of Credit, which is drawn in the widest terms, all moneys are placed at the disposal of the Treasury, which is guided in the distribution of them roughly by the estimates on which the Vote of Credit is framed, or in other cases according to such demands made by the various spending departments as seem to them to be necessary or to be supported by the proper authority. In some cases, *e.g.*, the Liquor Control Board, a Treasury official has been appointed a member of the spending body, the reason given for this being that the Treasury member of the Committee is able to have a knowledge of plans while they are being formulated, and is often able to stop or moderate them on financial grounds. On the other hand, there is, no doubt, a temptation when a request for monies comes from a Committee on which a Treasury official is sitting to regard the application as quasi-departmental and, therefore, the ultimate scrutiny of the demand may not be so strict as it would otherwise be. While your Committee admit the potency of the former argument during war time, they are of opinion that the practice throws upon the Treasury, with whom the ultimate decision rests, a new and very grave responsibility. They are aware that, during war time in the long run the spending of money must be governed by war necessities, and that such Treasury control as is requisite and effectual in peace time is, to a great extent, not feasible. But it puts a greater responsibility upon all those through whom the nation's money passes to see that it is expended to the best advantage for the nation's needs, remembering that the ability of the tax-payer to bear the inevitable burdens is, to a great extent, the ability of the nation to win the war, and that money extravagantly spent on naval or military services is, in itself, a weakening of the nation's power.

Praise and blame in varying degrees are bestowed in the more detailed examination of the various accounts. The Committee, for instances, note with "appreciation" "large economies" effected by new contract procedure, and observe with "considerable satisfaction" that during the winter of 1915-1916 the Eastern Command saved £416,000 in the cost of feeding by a central messing scheme. In regard, however, to a contract made by the Egyptian Command in January, 1915, with retrospective effect from the outbreak of war, for receiving, storing, and delivering frozen meat in that country, they state that the following features of the transaction call for "unfavourable comment":

(1.)—The failure on the part of the military authorities in Egypt either to revise the terms of the agreement or transfer the duty to the Army Service Corps as soon as the large increase occurred in the numbers of troops affected. These troops, which in August, 1914, numbered only about 6,000, increased to about 200,000 by June, 1915, and whereas the contractor's profits for the three years preceding the war had varied from about £6,000 to £19,000 a year, for the sixteen or seventeen months during which the agreement was in force it is calculated that they must have been not less than £140,000, and possibly much more.

(2.)—The failure on the part of the War Office to take any disciplinary action with regard to those responsible.

(3.)—The lack of any effective review at the War Office over these large and important contracts. Such a review is understood to be part of the machinery prescribed in order to impose a proper check over the delegated system of local contracts.

A somewhat similar failure to appreciate facts occurred also in Egypt in connection with the purchase of supplies, in which there was a lamentable neglect to take proper advantage of the local experience of the Egyptian Government. It was nearly a year before a Local Resources Board was formed to deal with the matter.

£8,000,000 ON GRETNA.

"Order is gradually being formed out of confusion," the Committee are informed, in the Army's Depôt Store Accounts. They are "not satisfied" in the case of the Ministry of Munitions that Treasury control should have been relaxed to the extent of giving the Ministry a free hand to "make all appointments of civilian *employés* on a temporary and non-pensionable footing, at salaries not exceeding £400 per annum. They state that the expenditure on Gretna to March 31st, 1917, was estimated at £8,000,000, and further "developments of the scheme" have been sanctioned. The initial estimate placed before the Treasury amounted to about £2,000,000 and had been increased from time to time uncontrolled by the Treasury. But in the opinion of the Ministry of Munitions "at the cost of production which has now been reached, and assuming the factory continues in full production, in about a year's time it should pay for the whole expense, compared with the prices which were being charged by the American producers."

Further, it is stated the erection of Gretna and other explosive factories "not only effected a reduction in the prices for material purchased from abroad, but prevented these prices from soaring still higher." The Committee reserve comment on the housing schemes of the Ministry of Munitions till a later date, but "it is admitted," they say, "that the hostels and colony blocks proved to be in excess of requirements."

Instances of economies effected by the costing system are mentioned in the report. In the case of shell and cordite alone it was reported that on a full year's production the 1916 prices showed a reduction of £1,734,000 as compared with 1915.

The total saving in the cost of ammunition in 1917, calculated on the production of the preceding year, as affected by reduction in prices, is estimated at £43,000,000 according to the report, and that notwithstanding the rise in wages.

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

6 p.m.—Hongkong Football Club, Annual Meeting in the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

TO-NIGHT

9.15 p.m.—Fantastics at the Theatre Royal.

TO-MORROW.

"Our Day."
a.m.—Collection for Lady May's Rose Fund.
3 p.m.—Great Drawing of War Bonds at the Murray Parade Ground.
9 p.m.—Fete at the Public Gardens.

Saturday, 20th Oct.:—
11.30 a.m.—China Light and Power Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
Monday, 22nd Oct.:—
3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public Works Dept.
Wednesday, 31st Oct.:—
12.15 p.m.—Meeting of the Licensing Board in the Council Chamber.
Saturday, 3rd Nov.:—
2 p.m.—Ministering Children's League, Sale of Work at the Government House.

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SHANGHAI	"WOSANG"	...Thursday, 18th Oct., D'light.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 20th Oct., 3 P.M.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	...Saturday, 20th Oct., Noon.
HAIPHONG	"LOKSANG"	Saturday, 20th Oct., 7 A.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 27th Oct., 3 P.M.

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S.S. "BINTANG" ... 17th November.
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Steamers	Tonnage		to sail.
"PRINSES JULIANA"	14,000	...	27th Oct.
"WILIS"	8,000	...	7th Nov.
"REMBRANDT"	10,000	...	21st Nov.
"GOENTOER"	10,000	...	5th Dec.
"RINDJANI"	8,000	...	19th Dec.
"VONDEL"	10,000	...	2nd Jan.
"ORANJE"	8,000	...	—
"GROTIUS"	10,000	...	—
"KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN"	15,000	...	—
"OPHIR"	8,000	...	—

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WEATHER REPORT.

October 16th, at 11.30.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostock. Pressure has decreased moderately over N. China, and slightly elsewhere; the anti-cyclone continues to move eastward, and an area of relatively low pressure covers the central portion of the China Sea and the Visayas.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 77.65 inches, against an average of 79.17 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock ...	E. winds, moderate; fine.
Formosa Channel ...	N.E. winds, fresh.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan...	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

16TH OCTOBER, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather
Vladivostock	8 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	8 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fokio	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ushima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishijima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Island	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	6 a.	30.00	62	83	SSE	4	o
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	"	30.04	66	98	ENE	1	b
Gutzlaff	"	29.99	69	95	NE	1	o
Sharp Peak	"	29.99	73	93	W	1	b
Amoy	"	29.93	73	92	SSW	1	b
Swatow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihoku	5 a.	29.87	73	96	WNW	4	r
Taitan	"	29.83	72	—	—	0	o
Tainan	"	29.86	72	—	NNE	2	o
Aoshun	"	29.84	72	—	—	0	o
Pescadores	"	29.88	75	—	NNE	6	r
Canton	6 a.	29.9	69	95	E	1	o
Hongkong	"	29.82	74	86	E	1	b
Gap Rock	"	29.80	—	—	E	4	r
Macao	"	29.91	72	83	NNW	2	o
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honlow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phuilen	7 a.	29.94	73	98	NNE	2	bf
Touane	"	29.87	77	—	ENE	4	b
Cape St. James	"	29.79	73	—	WNW	1	o
Aparri	6 a.	29.81	75	91	SW	2	o
Dagupan	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	"	29.80	75	86	NNE	1	o
Legaspi	"	29.80	77	94	—	0	o
Tacloban	"	29.76	75	96	WNW	1	o
Iloilo	"	29.79	75	91	N	2	o
Surigao	"	29.76	75	92	E	1	o
Guam	4.20	29.80	73	—	NE	2	b
Labuan	6 a.	29.74	75	94	SW	2	b

T. E. CLAXTON, *Director.*

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squal, r rain, snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew (wet).

7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundreds

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, October 16th

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 8 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	29.28	27.92	29.86
Temperature ...	82	74	85
Humidity ...	69	86	53
Wind Direction...	West	East	West
" Force ...	2	1	2
Weather	b	b	b
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 15th —

Lowest open-air Temperature on 16th —

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 17th to 23rd October.

Day of Week	Date	High Water H'kong Mean Time.	High Water Height	Low Water H'kong Mean Time.	Low Water Height
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	17	m 9 49	5 7	m 3 49	2 0
		9 28 a	7 5	3 29 a	3 2
Thurs.	18	m 10 26	5 5	m 4 29	1 8
		9 59 a	7 7	3 44 a	3 5
Fri.	19	m 11 16	5 1	m 5 11	1 7
		10 34 a	7 3	4 7 a	3 8
Satur.	20	0 18 a	4 7	m 5 56	1 7
		11 17 a	7 8	4 29 a	3 9
Sun.	21	1 32 a	4 4	m 6 55	1 8
				4 53 a	4 1
Mon.	22	m 0 9	7 7	m 8 4	2 0
Tues	23	m 1 10	7 4	m 9 21	2 1
		No infer.	high-	nor low-	water
		No infer.	high-	nor low-	water

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E. V. D. PARR.
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BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.				
NAGASAKI and KOBE	§ AKI MARU Capt. Yoshikawa	12,600	SATURDAY, Oct., at 11 A.M.	20th
SHANGHAI and KOBE	§ KAGA MARU Capt. Komatsubara	12,600	THURSDAY, Oct., at 11 A.M.	25th
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI and KOBE	§ KATORI MARU Capt. Kon	21,000	SATURDAY, Oct., at 11 A.M.	27th
SHANGHAI, KOBE YOKOHAMA	§ KASHIMA MARU Capt. Tozawa	2,100	WEDNESDAY, Nov., at 11 A.M.	14th
KOBE	§ YOKOHAMA MARU Capt. Terada	12,500	SATURDAY, Oct., at Noon.	20th
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	CEYLON MARU Capt. Tanda	10,000	SUNDAY Nov.	4th

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong	
TENYO MARU	23,000	FRI.,	26th Oct.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR.,	10th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	FRI.,	23rd Nov.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	FRI.,	7th Dec.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	MON.,	31st Dec.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s "Persia Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,200 "
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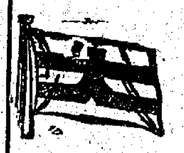
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(TRANS PACIFIC).

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"MANILA MARU"	THURSDAY,	8th Nov., at 3 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU"	TUESDAY,	20th Nov., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

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FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"SOSHU MARU"	FRIDAY,	19th Oct., at 6 A.M.
"AMAKUSA MARU"	MONDAY,	22nd Oct., at Noon.
"KAIJO MARU"	SUNDAY,	21st Oct., at Noon.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be found.

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LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays.
Tai O	Noon	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M	9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	7.30 A.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui	3.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Autau Ping Shan, Sai Kung Santin, Stanley	4.30 P.M	—
Canton, Samshui and Wuchow	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5.00 P.M. Letters 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M, 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	5.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M
Namtau and Sammei	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M	9.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-days	On Sundays	On Holidays
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tang	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kumchuk	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 16TH OCTOBER, 1917.

Stocks.	Paid up Value.	Official Quotation 10.30 A.M.	Closing Quotation.	Last Dividend.
Banks.—				
Hongkong and Shanghai	$125	$680, buyers		£23/- int. a/c 1917
Insurances.—				
Canton	$50	$315, buyers		$25 for 1915
China Fires	$20	$131 buyers		$9 for 1915
Hongkong Fires	$50	$3.0		$27 for 1915
North Chinas	£5	T. 110, buy.		15% int. account 1916
Unions	$100	$800		$60 for 1915
Yangtsze	$50	$200, buyers		$21 for 1915
Shipping.—				
Douglas S.S. Co.	$50	$73, buyers		$10 for year ending 30/6/17
Canton Steamboats	$15	$17½, buy.		$1.25 for 1916
Indo-China Pref.	£5	£3½, sales		6/- for 1916
Do. Def.	£5	£100, buy.		50/- for 1916
Star Ferry Co.	$10	$29, sellers		$2.10 for year ending 30/4/17
Refineries.—				
China Sugars	$100	$85, sellers		$12 for 1916
Malabon Sugars	P30	$22, sellers		5 Ps. for 1916.
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	$50	$85, sales		$4 and bonus of $2 for 1916
H. and W. Dock Co.	$50	$119, buy.		$2½ int. account 1917
Shanghai Docks	Tls.100	T. 72		Tls. 7½ for year ending 30/4/16
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—				
Central Estates	$100	$89, buyers		$7 for 1916
Hongkong Hotels	$50	$90, buyers		$3 for ¼ year
Hongkong Lands	$100	$88		$3½ int. account 1917
Hongkong Land Reclamation	$75	$115		$5.25 for 1916
Humphreys Estates	$10	$5½, buyers		50 cents for 1916
Kowloon Lands	$30	$30		$2 for 1916
West Points	$50	$85		$3 int. account 1917
Oils.—				
Langkats	G10	Ts. 14, buy.		Tl. 1 for year ending 31/10/16
Shells	£1	107/6		2/- int. account 1916
Ural Caspians	£1	50/-		2% for 1915/16
Mining.—				
Kailans	£1	40/-, buyers		1/- int. act. year ending 30/6/17
Raubs	£1	$2½, sellers		None since 1910
Tronoh	£1	25/-		4/- int. account 1916
Cotton Mills.—				
Ewo	Tls. 50	T. 160, buy		Tls. 9 for year ending 31/10/16
Kung Yik	Tls.10	T. 15½, buy.		T. 0.90 for year ending 30/11/16
Oriental C. S. Co., Ltd.	Tls.50	T. 36½, buy.		Tls. 6 for 1913
Shanghai	Tls. 50	T. 114, buy.		Tls. 6 for year ending 30/6/17
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5	T. 5¼, buy.		Nil for 1915
Miscellaneous.—				
China Borneos	$12	$8½		60 cents for 1916
China Lights	$5	$4.10, buyers		None since 1905
China Providents	$10	$7½, sellers		70 cents for 1916
Dairy Farms	$6	$19½, x. div. buyers		$2 for year ending 31/7/17
Green Island Cement	$7½	$7.35, b./7.25,		80 cents for 1916
Hongkong Electrics	$10	$48, buy. [x.		$3 for year ending 28/2/17
Hongkong Ices	$25	$149		$2 int. a/c 1917
Hongkong Ropes	$10	$30, buyers		$1 int. a/c 1917
Hongkong Steels	$10	$10		$1 for year ending 31/5/17
Hongkong Trams	5/-	$6.10, buy.		9% int. a/c 1917
Peak Trams Old	$10	$32, sellers		7½ for year ending do. [30/4/17
Do. New	$1	$0.90, sellers		35 cents for year ending 31/5/17
Steam Laundries	$5	$3, buyers		$1.25 for 1916
Union Waterboats	$7	$13		70 cents for 1916
Watson & Co.	$10	$5½, buyers		None since 1914
Wm. Powell, Limited	$7	$8½, sellers		

Rubbers. (Singapore Currency).	Paid up Value.	Year Ends.	Latest Quotation.	Dividend for Last Year.	Int Div. to Date.
Alor Gajahs	$1	Sept.	$4.60	65 p. c.	40 p. c.
Ayer Panas	$5	Jan.	$12.40	25 p. c.	—
Glenealy	$1	Oct.	$2.60	30 p. c.	10 p. c.
Kedah	$1	April	$4.25	55 p. c.	—
Kempas	$2	June	$9.25	40 p. c.	25 p. c.
Malaka Pinda	$1	Aug.	$3.05	30 p. c.	20 p. c.
Malakoff	$2	Dec.	$4.60	30 p. c.	15 p. c.
New Serendah	$2	Dec.	$4.90	25 p. c.	10 p. c.
Sandycroft	$2	Jan.	$4.60	30 p. c.	5 p. c.
Tapah	$10	Dec.	$22.75 2.77½	35 p. c.	10 p. c.
Plantation Rubber in London					

VERNON & SMYTH. Share Brokers.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

October 16 h

On London.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/7½
Bank Bills, on demand	2/7¼
Bank Bills at 30 days' sight	2/8
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/8¼
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/9
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	2/8⅛
On Paris —	
Bank Bills, on demand	366½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	383
On New York.	
Bank Bills, on demand	63⅛
Credits at 60 days' sight	—
On Bombay —	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	nom
On Calcutta.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On Shanghai.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	—
On Yokohama.—On demand	122⅛
On Manila.—On demand—Pesos	126
On Singapore.—On demand	112⅛
On Batavia.—On demand	147½
On Haiphong.—On demand	¼ % pm x.
On Saigon.—On demand	¼ % pm x.
On Bangkok.—On demand	68½
Sovereign, Bank's Buying Rate	$ 7.45 n.
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael	$47.00
Bar Silver per oz	43⅞d.

Subsidiary Coins.

		per cent	
Hongkong	20 cents. pieces	$0.00	Premium
Hongkong	10 „	$0.14	„
Canton	20 „	$0.95	Discount
Canton	10 „	$0.00	„

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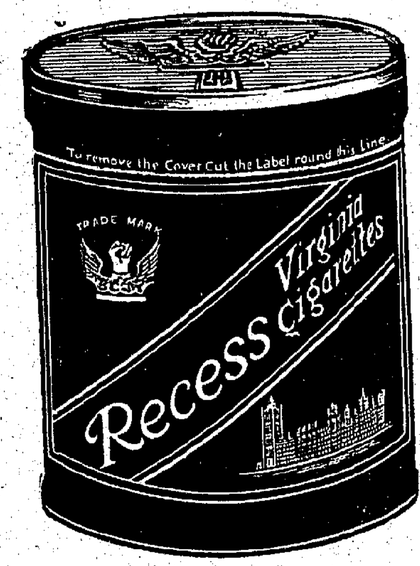
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[37

BANKS

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CAPITAL (¼ Paid up) Francs 45,000,000
(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic).

Chairman of the Board of Directors } André Berthelot,
General Manager A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
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Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH,
Queen's Buildings,
5, Chater Road. Tel. No. 2352.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1917 [635

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th May 1917. [141

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000, at 2/—	$15,000,000
Silver	$18,500,000
	$33,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

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For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 3½ „ „
„ 12 „ 4 „ „
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1917. [9

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HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorised Capital		£1,500,000
Subscribed „		1,125,000
Paid-up „		562,500
Reserve Fund „		600,000

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THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

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Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.
No. 7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 26th May, 1916. [837

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed		Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up		„ 17,500,000
Reserve Funds		„ 5,380,000

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TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

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Interest allowed on Current Account, Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

N. YANAGITA.
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH,
3, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1917. [600

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORISED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorised Capital		$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital		$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

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CANTON BRANCH.
Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted: loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.
Hongkong 13th October, 1914. [839

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